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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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The Troubled Peace Conference..... 7
The Fiume-Dalmatian Dispute..... 7
International Labor Proposals..... 7
The Kaiser to be Tried..... 7
The New Covenant of the League of Nations..... 8
American Opinion on the League..... 8
The Bolsheviki on the Defensive..... 8
Postmaster-General Burleson..... 9
An Appropriate Roosevelt Memorial..... 9
Thirty-seven Neighborhood Houses Unite 9
The Music School Settlement..... 10
What a Hotel-Keeper Thinks of "Booze" 10
A Good Example..... 10
Cartoons of the Week..... 11
Fiume and the League of Nations..... 12
What the World Owes Germany..... 12
Can the Churches Get Together?..... 13
The Fiume-Dalmatian Dispute..... 14
Germany To-Day: Two Articles on a Vanquished Nation:
I—Disintegrating Germany..... 17
By Gregory Mason, Staff Correspondent of The Outlook
II—Germany: Slacker Among Nations. 19
By Alexander Green
"Athenian Aberdeen"..... 21
By the Marquis of Aberdeen and Temair
Current Events Illustrated..... 23
Children and Toys..... 27
By Nora Atwood
Weekly Outline Study of Current History. 30
By J. Madison Gathany, A.M.
The Thrift Movement..... 32
Walt Whitman: 1819–1919..... 34
By Edna Davis Romig
The New Books..... 37
"Seventeen-Year Locusts" Due in 1919. 42
By Robert H. Moulton
Four Hundred Years Ago..... 5
Seekers Find..... 5
By the Way..... 44
Man Training..... 46

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FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO

On April 22 occurred the quadricentennial of the landing of Cortez into Mexico. With universal consent his eleven ships were broken to pieces. The influence of Cortez must have been unbounded to be able to persuade his men to an act unparelleled in history. Six hundred men voluntarily cut off their means of escape and shut themselves up in an unknown country filled with warlike people, whose mode of warfare spared their prisoners only for torture or sacrifice.

Soon he defeated, made peace with, and added six thousand Tlaxcalan warriors to his force. At Cholula his forces destroyed six thousand natives without the loss of a man. This town was only sixty miles from the capital of Mexico. The capture and death of Montezuma soon followed. On Lake Tezcuco Cortez launched the first navy on American waters, and the fall of the Aztec dynasty soon ensued.

Prescott says: "Yet we cannot regret the fall of an empire which did so little to promote the happiness of its subjects or the real interests of humanity. They had ruled over their wide domains with a sword instead of a scepter. The empire of the Aztecs did not fall before its time. Its fate may serve as a striking proof that a government which does not rest on the sympathies of its subjects cannot long abide; that human institutions when not connected with human prosperity and progress must fall. And who shall lament their fall?"

Buffalo, New York. G. R. GREEN.

SEEKERS FIND

"One mawnin', honey, dere was a genelman what I opened de gate for w'en he ride by on hawseback an' he t'rew me a dime wropped up in a bit er paper.

"I seen dat ar paper come open an' de dime roll along towa'ds de gutta, and I stooped myself down and looked for de dime on de groun'.

"Well, de genelman rode away, and I searched for de dime mos' ober de whole township, till I see de genelman comin' ridin' back in de atternoon. But dere wasn't no dime nor nothin' dere. Dere shore wasn't.

"Ses de genelman, 'Well, Uncle Remus, you fine dat bill yet?' I says, 'Thankee, Massa, for the dime. I didn't know you was goin' to send no bill of it.' The genelman stopped his hawse. 'Why, there it is right befo' your nose, Uncle Remus,' and sure nuff dar was a five-dollar bill, right in de middle of de road."

"But, Uncle Remus," said the little boy, "I thought you said there was nothing there. How was it you didn't find it when you looked for the dime?"

"So there wasn't, honey, so there wasn't. There's never nothin' for you what you ain't looking for." BOLTON HALL.

The "East African Standard" describes a duel between a motor car and a lioness. The affair, it says, happened at night near Nairobi. The chauffeur noted a commotion in the bush near the road, then the gleaming eyes of an enraged wild animal. He accelerated his speed at the instant the lioness leaped. She struck the hood and was thrown far in advance of the car, whose wheels then passed over her. The dead lioness was finally loaded into the car and taken back to the town in triumph.

Sanford Bennett at 50 Sanford Bennett at 72

An Old Man at Fifty—A Young Man at Seventy

The Remarkable Story of Sanford Bennett, a Former San Francisco Business Man, Who Solved the Problem of Prolonging Youth

By V. O. SCHWAB

THERE is no longer any occasion to go hunting for the spring of Eternal Youth. What Ponce de Leon failed to discover in his world-famous mission, ages ago, has been brought to light right here in staid prosaic America by Sanford Bennett, a former San Francisco business man. He proved it, too, right in his own person. At 50 he was partially bald. At 70 he had a thick head of hair, although it was white. At 50 his eyes were weak. At 70 they were as strong as when he was a child. At 50, he was a worn-out, wrinkled, broken-down, decrepit old man. His cheeks were sunken, his face drawn and haggard, his muscles atrophied. Thirty years of chronic dyspepsia had resulted in catarrh of the stomach, with acid rheumatism periodically adding its agonies. At 70 he was in perfect health, a good deal of an athlete, and as young as the average man of 35. All this he has accomplished by some very simple and gentle exercises which he practiced for about ten minutes before arising in the morning. Yes, many of the exercises are taken in bed, peculiar as this may seem. As Mr. Bennett explains, his case was not one of preserving health, but one of rejuvenating a weak, middle-aged body into a robust old one, and he says what he has accomplished anyone can accomplish by the application of the same methods, and so it would seem. All of which puts the Dr. Osler theory to shame. There isn't room in this article to go into a lengthy description of youth and the prevention of old age. All this he tells himself in a book which he has written, entitled "Old Age—Its Cause and Prevention." This book is a complete history of himself and his experiences, and contains complete instructions for those who wish to put his health and youth-building methods to their own use. It is a book that every man and woman who is desirous of remaining young after passing the fiftieth, sixtieth, seventieth, and as Mr. Bennett believes, the one hundredth mile-stone of life, should read. It is a truly remarkable contribution to health-building literature and is especially valuable because it has been written in a practical manner by a practical man.

Keeping young is simply a matter of knowing how. If you have vitality enough to keep alive, then you have enough to keep young, to keep strong and to be active. Sanford Bennett proves it to you in this book. His message is new. The point of view is unique. The style is fascinating. The pictures are plentiful. The lesson of physical rejuvenation is irresistible. This is a book for every man and woman—young or old.

PARTIAL CONTENTS

Some idea of the field covered by the author may be gained by the following topics: *Old Age, Its Cause; How to Prevent It; The Will in Exercising; Exercising in Bed*—shown by fifteen pages of illustration. *Sun, Fresh Air and Deep Breathing for Lung Development; The Secret of Good Digestion; Dyspepsia; How I Strengthened my Eyes; The Liver; Internal Cleanliness*—how it removes and prevents constipation and its many attendant ills; *External Cleanliness; Rheumatism; Varicose Veins in the Legs; The Hair; The Obese Abdomen; The Rejuvenation of the Face, Throat and Neck; The Skin*, and many other experience chapters of vital interest.

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THE TROUBLED PEACE CONFERENCE

FEW periods during the whole session of the Peace Conference have been so critical and difficult as that comprising the last eight days of April.

In those eight days occurred the issuance of President Wilson's ultimatum to Italy concerning Fiume and Dalmatia; the consequent threat of the disruption of the Peace Conference by the retirement of Italy; renewed presentation of the difficulties involved in the relations of Japan to the Peace Conference with reference to China; the arrival of the vanguard of the German peace delegation at Versailles; the presentation of the report on international labor legislation; the publication of the arraignment of the Kaiser; and the adoption by the plenary Conference of the revised Covenant of the League of Nations.

That the controversy over the question of Fiume and Dalmatia broke out in public at the very time when the advance guard of the German delegation was coming to Versailles is due probably to the fact that it was no longer possible to continue the discussion of this question behind closed doors with the date for the conclusion of the drafting of the peace treaty approaching so near.

THE FIUME-DALMATIAN DISPUTE

Elsewhere in this issue we give an account of the parties to the Fiume-Dalmatian dispute and the questions involved in it, and on another page discuss the bearing of this dispute, and particularly the President's ultimatum, upon the project for a League of Nations.

Exactly what happened to bring about a crisis over this question is a subject of disagreement. Just at the time when it was reported that the Italian delegates were prepared to make some compromise on their claims in the Adriatic, there was published here, as well as in Paris, a statement by President Wilson in which he declared himself and America as opposed to the assigning of Fiume to Italy and also opposed to the arrangement for the assignment of territory to Italy on the Dalmatian coast.

The President's statement was in brief as follows: Italy's arrangement with England and France upon entering the war is no longer valid because the circumstances have changed. New Powers have entered the war. Austria-Hungary has ceased to exist, and some of the constituent parts of Austria-Hungary are now associated with the Allies. It is the business of the Peace Conference to protect these newcomers as well as the more powerful states and to make peace according to the "clearly defined principles" which he had enunciated when America entered the war. According to these principles Fiume cannot be assigned to Italy, and according to these principles also there is no further strategic reason for assigning Dalmatian territory to Italy. The President concluded his statement with an appeal to Italy to be magnanimous and to assume a leadership in the new order of Europe.

The Prime Minister of Italy, Vittorio Orlando, head of the Italian Peace Delegation, at once declared that it was impossible to continue participating in the Peace Conference because the President's statement was an appeal to the Italian people over his head, and that he could not continue negotiations until he had gone to Italy and ascertained whether this appeal against the Italian Government was or was not to be indorsed by the Italian people. He and his associate, Signor Sonnino, thereupon went to Italy and were received by an ovation in which all elements of the population united. Accompanied with this ovation were expressions adverse to President Wilson but not to the American people. Apparently the effect of the President's appeal has been to strengthen the Orlando Government very greatly.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR PROPOSALS

While these disputatious matters were under discussion at the Conference, there was published one of the most important of the reports that have been prepared during the Peace Conference. This is the report of the Commission on International Labor Legislation. The subject with which it deals is of concern to a vast proportion of the population of the world and bears directly upon the chief problems following the war. It is possible here to consider only one point in that report.

It is proposed that labor legislation suggested by the Annual Labor Conference of the League of Nations shall be submitted to each nation separately, and that such measures as are recommended be submitted within a year to the national legislature or other competent authority of every member of the League. There is of course no power that can compel the adoption of such legislation, and there is no proposal, as we understand it, to make conditions of labor a subject for international action. Any such proposal would be impracticable.

It would seem perhaps at first sight that the plan of the Commission for International Labor Legislation provided for nothing that was not available now; but a little more careful consideration will show that the plan has great possibilities of usefulness.

At present there is no means by which standards for conditions of labor that are universally regarded as desirable can be formulated in a way to make a world-wide impression; and certainly no arrangement exists by which measures that have the approval of the working people of the world can be brought authoritatively before the various national parliaments. Now, by this plan, conditions of hardship affecting large numbers of people will be studied, and remedies proposed; and the recommendations made will have the support of a public opinion of international extent.

THE KAISER TO BE TRIED

Largely counterbalancing the rather discouraging reports concerning some other matters in the Peace Conference comes the announcement of the proposed articles for the arraignment of the Kaiser.

There has been in the Peace Conference a difference of opinion concerning the action that ought to be taken against those responsible for the war or for the offenses against humanity perpetrated during the war. According to one view there was no law or authority under which the German High Command could be held accountable. Those holding this view argued that the very purpose of the arraignment of the Kaiser would be to uphold law, and if action were taken without authority of law, it would be a violation of the alleged object of the action. Therefore, it was argued, any criminal action should be taken by individual nations in whose territory plain and clear violations of law occurred.

According to the other view, there is a public law of nations, partly embodied in treaties and in written agreements, but also equally validly embodied in custom and practice. Those who hold this view regard it as important that if this public law of nations is to remain valid, international action should be taken avowedly under that international common law.

It is evident that in the Commission

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charged with investigating responsibility for the war and in the Council of Four the second view has prevailed, for the very first of the articles submitted to the plenary Conference by the Council of Four arraigns William II of Hohenzollern, "not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties."

It is therefore proposed that Holland be asked to surrender the former Emperor, and that the German Government be required to hand over to the Allied and associated Powers persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war, and to undertake to furnish all documents and information of every kind necessary to insure knowledge of the incriminating acts, discovery of the offenders, and "the just appreciation of the responsibility."

There is nothing which the Peace Conference has to do more important than to carry out the provisions of these articles.

THE NEW COVENANT OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Like a wise statesman, President Wilson has changed his mind regarding the proposed plan of a League of Nations. On March 4 at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City, in advocating the adoption of the first draft, he said:

> I must say that I have been puzzled by some of the criticisms—not by the criticisms themselves—I can understand them perfectly even when there was no foundation for them—but by the fact of the criticism. I cannot imagine how these gentlemen can live and not live in the atmosphere of the world. . . . I have heard no counsel of generosity in their criticism. I have heard no constructive suggestion.

From the same platform and on the same occasion Mr. Taft said that he welcomed the criticisms, that some of them were constructive, and that debate and discussion would undoubtedly improve the Covenant of the League. Mr. Wilson has now come to Mr. Taft's view, and the result is that the Covenant has been amended and some of the suggestions which on March 4 the President felt were not constructive have now with his approval been incorporated into the revised version. In the amended version of the Covenant issued last week by the Paris Conference there has been some rearrangement of language and some clarification of expression. The vital and important additions or modifications are as follows:

1. The Monroe Doctrine is specifically recognized.
2. The right of member nations to withdraw from the League on two years' notice is stated.
3. Purely domestic questions are not to come within the sphere of the League's decisions or control.
4. No nation is to be made a trustee or "mandatory" for colonial administration without its consent.
5. New nations in addition to the original members may be admitted to the League by a two-thirds vote of the Assembly (formerly called the House of Delegates), provided such new nations give effective guarantees of their intention and capacity to conform to the principles and regulations of the League.
6. In order that decisions of the League may be made effective (except in cases of procedure, administration, and the admission of new members) they must be adopted by unanimous vote.

In addition to these specific amendments the new covenant names Geneva, Switzerland, as the capital of the League, and states that the following nations are the original or charter members of the League:

> United States of America, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Australia, South Africa, New South Wales, India, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Uruguay;

and adds that these States have been invited to become members, namely:

> Argentine Republic, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Salvador, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Venezuela.

A significant thing about these lists is that Mexico is neither an original nor invited member of the League. Whether this is because the charter members do not regard Mexico as having at present a sufficiently stable government, or whether it is because the Carranza Administration has recently and publicly denounced the Monroe Doctrine, we do not know. Whatever the reason, Mexico is at the present moment in an unenviable position. The omission of her name from this world-wide organization is a conclusive answer to those who have felt that criticisms of the Carranza Government are prejudiced and unjustifiable.

AMERICAN OPINION ON THE LEAGUE

The general amendments to the Covenant will, we think, be approved in the United States. They embody the important constructive suggestions made by such men as Mr. Taft, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Root, already fully reported in these columns. They will doubtless meet the sincere objections of those Senators who felt that the original form of the Covenant did not sufficiently guarantee the National initiative and National authority of the United States. The amendments do not, however, mollify the antagonism of such irreconcilables as Senator Borah, Senator Reed, and the New York "Tribune." The "Tribune," in a very pessimistic editorial, thinks the whole thing is hopeless. It calls Article X (which guarantees member nations against territorial aggression or conquest) "iniquitous," and Senator Borah says it is a "breeder of war." The New York "Tribune" says that the Monroe Doctrine amendment "is plainly a fraud," and Senator Borah calls it "inadequate and inappropriate." Senator Reed says of the modified Covenant that, "on the whole, the document is worse than originally drawn."

We do not think these pessimistic views, however, are representative either of the Senate or of the country at large. Our own judgment is that, after an appropriate amount of discussion, the Senate will probably ratify the amended Covenant.

But intelligent men and women at home and abroad will not imagine that even a ratification by the United States Senate and the opening of the League's offices in Geneva are immediately going to bring about a millennium. The proposed League is a hopeful experiment, and we believe one worth trying. Its success or failure at the outset depends, if not wholly, at least in a very important respect, upon the character and ability of the appointees made to the two administrative bodies—the Assembly and the Council.

The first Secretary-General has already been named. He is Sir Eric Drummond, of Great Britain, well known in English official life, although not a man of international reputation. He has since 1900 held various responsible positions in the British Foreign Office and is at present private secretary to Mr. Balfour, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is therefore thoroughly familiar with diplomatic procedure and administration.

THE BOLSHEVIKI ON THE DEFENSIVE

Those who believe in the ultimate unity and freedom of Russia have been greatly encouraged by the reports last week of military successes on the part of the troops of the Omsk and co-operating Governments. Admiral Kolchak's Government, which has its seat at Omsk and controls Siberia, has evidently succeeded in organizing an army of considerable military efficiency. Its troops have been moving westward, and incidentally the Bolsheviki in the Archangel section are threatened with being cut off. That will simplify the situation in Archangel, where our troops have been all winter and from which they are now being withdrawn. It is said that the Czechoslovak and Allied forces have had no part in the western advance against the Bolsheviki. This

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means that the Omsk Government has become strong enough to carry on its operations unaided. Undoubtedly this fact will greatly strengthen the movement for formal recognition of the Omsk Government by the Allied Powers.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL BURLESON

The dissatisfaction throughout the country with the policies and methods of the Postmaster-General has become something more than a tempest in a teapot. Although fighting has ceased, the war is not technically over, and Mr. Burleson is therefore managing the telegraph and telephone systems of the country, as well as the transportation of mail, under war legislation which is still in effect. For the first time in the history of the telephone, we believe, a State-wide strike was declared in Massachusetts. It was so serious and got so far beyond the control of Mr. Burleson that the State officials of Massachusetts asked if the management of the telephone in that State could not be delegated to them. It has now been settled by granting all the demands of the employees. Why the demands were not granted in the first place by Mr. Burleson without going through all the turmoil of a strike has not yet been explained.

There has been very general complaint that the efficiency of the Post Office has deteriorated. The last straw appears to have been laid upon the back of a suffering public by the suppression of some news telegrams offered for transmission by the New York "World." These telegrams contained criticisms of Postmaster-General Burleson, and the Western Union Telegraph Company would not accept them. The Postmaster-General now says that the suppression was done without his knowledge or approval, under a regulation which existed in the days of private management. It appears that there was a regulation against libelous matter; but criticism of public officials has not, until the present war period, been considered even by the telegraph companies as libel.

Mr. Burleson has issued a *tu quoque* statement saying that the general criticism of his course is due to a conspiracy of the newspaper and periodical publishers, who object to the higher second-class rates and the zone system of postage, which he has advocated and introduced. He even goes further and attempts to shift the responsibility for the present unsatisfactory second-class regulations to the shoulders of ex-Justice Hughes, who, he says, as chairman of a special commission, advocated an increase of second-class rates. He implies that advertising has become such a feature of American newspapers and periodicals as to be a detriment instead of a benefit to the public. In this connection it is a little interesting to note that his fellow Cabinet member, Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Labor, has issued a proclamation publicly urging American merchants and manufacturers to advertise, and saying that advertising is a public service.

It may be said in reply that the majority of newspaper and periodical publishers in this country do not oppose an increase of second-class rates if that is necessary to meet proper expenses. What they object to is the zone system of postage, which promotes sectionalism.

The chief dissatisfaction with the present administration of the Post Office Department has reached such a pitch that some influential members of Mr. Burleson's own political party have asked for his resignation. In contending that he has been a failure as a public official it is not necessary to prove that his administration of the mails, the telegraph, or the telephone has been either unjust or inefficient. His principles and theories may be as philosophically right as a mathematical demonstration, but the fact still remains that he has got the country by the ears and has created everywhere a sense of extreme irritation. One of the important functions of a Cabinet officer is to manage the country as well as manage his own Department. No matter how upright the general manager of a corporation may be, if he irritates his workmen so that they strike, his office employees so that they cannot do their best work, and his customers so that they dislike to deal with the company, the President and Board of Directors are pretty likely to ask for his resignation.

AN APPROPRIATE ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

A committee of women of the city of New York, whose work, beginning modestly, has now attained the dignity of a National movement, proposes to buy the birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt at 28 East Twentieth Street, New York, and the adjoining property, 26 East Twentieth Street, for the purpose of establishing a permanent Roosevelt memorial in the city of his birth. The house No. 28 will be restored so as to appear as nearly as possible as it did in Colonel Roosevelt's boyhood. He describes the house and his life in it in a very readable chapter of his autobiography. It is proposed to make this particular building a sort of Roosevelt Museum, with memorabilia and objects of various kinds closely associated with the life of this great citizen of the State of New York. But it will be much more than a museum, for, with the adjoining house, it is proposed to make it a center of Americanization and citizenship. The Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association is endeavoring to raise a fund of a million dollars, not merely for the purchase of the property, but to provide an endowment by means of which the two buildings composing Roosevelt House may be made, to use their own words,

> a center of citizenship activities, a living thing, a place where the boys and the girls of America—and the men and women as well, foreign born and native alike—will come together in citizenship activities, in order that their understanding of America may become deeper and keener, and in order that the great ideal of practical service to our country, of indefatigable activity in its behalf, shall stir and move with vivid power all Americans that frequent or visit "Roosevelt House."

The Association deserves success, and as it is composed of some of the most active and influential women of the city, who are going about their work in a practical and efficient way, it doubtless will succeed. Its purposes have the approval of members of the Roosevelt family. Those interested are invited to write to the Woman's Roosevelt Memorial Association, care of the New York Trust Company, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City. Full information about the project will be sent in reply.

THIRTY-SEVEN NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSES UNITE

Thirty-seven neighborhood houses in New York City, including the College, Henry Street, Union, and University Settlements, Greenwich House, Madison House, and the Hudson Guild, have formed a union to act for all of them and to increase their influence. The office of the new organization, known as the United Neighborhood Houses of New York, is at 289 Madison Avenue, and this is to be made the center of information about the work of settlements and community houses throughout New York.

Its plans include an appeal to city, State, and National authorities in cases where action is necessary to safeguard the public health, effort to promote improvement in public education, and work along lines which will make for the comfort, convenience, and good order of the community. A labor arbitration service is contemplated, and legislation is to be asked for and pressed. The constitution of the new organization provides that it may take steps to create a favorable public sentiment upon any matter falling within the sphere of activity of community houses.

The officers of the United Neighborhood Houses are: President, Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch; Vice-Presidents, Judge Thomas C. T. Crain, Mrs. Cyrus Sulzberger, and Mrs. Max Morgenthau, Jr. Among the members on the Service Committee, which will be con-

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cerned with the administration of this organization, are Professor Stephen P. Duncan, Mrs. Henry P. Davison, Adolph Lewisohn, and Mrs. Henry Morgenthau. The Council will consist of five representatives from each settlement, including directors of the institution, workers, and spokesmen for the people of the neighborhood.

The war-time period demonstrated the admirable work which the settlement houses are fitted to do. Owing to their close contact with the people in their respective neighborhoods, they were appealed to for help by the Red Cross, the Fuel Administration, the Food Board, the United War Work Campaign, and various other organizations interested in Americanization. This brought forcibly to the attention of the settlements their vast responsibility and opportunity, and determined them to form such an organization as would enable them to broaden the scope of their work and put it upon a sounder basis.

With an enlarged neighborhood programme it has been proposed that a public health service be installed, whereby the city may be divided and health centers established to help in carrying out health propaganda and education. A club service; an arbitration board, whose object should be to assist in the impartial arbitration of labor disputes; the extension of the co-operative movement to a scheme covering the industrial neighborhoods of the city—these and many other instrumentalities, such as household economics service, Americanization, hospital social service, etc., are being considered.

THE MUSIC SCHOOL SETTLEMENT

The audience that came to Aeolian Hall, New York City, recently, to enjoy some good music were not disappointed in their anticipation. The occasion of the gathering was the twenty-fifth annual Spring Festival Concert of the Music School Settlement of 55 East Third Street. The success of the concert was evident from the enthusiastic applause which the players of the various numbers received.

The Music School Settlement has four orchestras—the Elementary, the Junior, Senior, and Community Orchestras. Two of these took part in the festival, the Elementary Orchestra, conducted by Miss Fannie Levine, and the Senior Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Melzar Chaffee. The accomplishment and playing of these orchestras was a pleasant surprise to some who attended one of these Music School concerts for the first time. The music selected—by Bach, Beethoven, Grieg, and others—was well adapted to the ability of the pupils, who apparently enjoyed the concert as much as their interested friends. One little girl about ten years old, much to the amusement of some of the audience, kept time with her little feet while her hands were engaged with her violin—a similar desire to do so being felt by some of her elders, which good form forbade them to indulge. The programme was concluded by the singing of "America" by the audience and the pupils.

The Music School Settlement is doing a unique and commendable work. A thousand children of various races pass in and out of this settlement school, and the teachers, a hundred in number, through their patience and self-sacrifice thus call forth from these young people the songs, so to speak, of many lands, which are enriching what we may call America's music. A love of music is the basis of the school, but its work is by no means confined to musical technique. Its influence is cultural, social, and ethical in the broadest sense.

Like all growing philanthropic undertakings, the need of funds increases with the growth. Those connected with the Music School Settlement would like to enlist the patronage of interested music lovers financially well equipped. A little circular issued by them states that one thousand dollars will endow a scholarship, fifty dollars will give a child a scholarship for one year, and for one hundred dollars the giver will become an "Annual Patron." Checks may be sent to Frank H. Simmons, Music School Settlement, 55 East Third Street, New York. All praise and help are due the men and women in this work of placing in the possession of these young people the golden key of music which will open to them the doors of the other fine things of the soul.

WHAT A HOTEL-KEEPER THINKS OF "BOOZE"

One of the most interesting letters of the many we have received on the prohibition question is the following from the proprietor of an excellent hotel in one of the largest cities of New York State:

> The other day I had luncheon with one of the greatest tobacco merchants of this country of ours. It was the day after the "booze" election in Michigan. If you recollect, a hotel-keeper was quoted as saying that the "Drys" had carried the election by fraud and the returns were false; my friend the tobacco merchant quoted this hotel man. I sent for the copy of your esteemed periodical containing "Keeping Detroit on the Water Wagon" [The Outlook for April 2] and read him what the Governor of Michigan, the Mayor of Detroit, and the Chief of Police of Detroit had to say on the subject. When I had finished, he said, "I am sold," indicating that I had made my point. The inclosed clipping [embodying a statement in the New York "Times" from the Association Opposed to National Prohibition, which describes an alleged crime wave in the District of Columbia after it went "bone dry"] is so manifestly unfair that it almost requires no answer, but the pro-German brewers and the distillers (German, Hebrew, and American) are making a desperate effort to save a business which through their grasping greed has brought the pleasures of alcohol down to the lowest possible point of degradation. When the social glass might have been served to us under proper regulations and restraint, they have dashed it from our lips.
>
> I sell "booze;" it is part of the hotel business. I make a good profit and take a certain pleasure out of it, but I do not believe that the intelligence of Americans should be insulted by any such false impression as the anti-prohibition crowd desires to leave. Yes, crime is on the increase everywhere, but I have no doubt that it is less in Washington, D. C., than it is in cities of similar size where booze is sold and the saloon runs rampant.
>
> In conclusion, I am not a prohibitionist, I am an Anti-Saloon Leaguer. I believe firmly that nature and nature's God has given the world all through the centuries alcohol in some form for the good of the world, but the American saloon cannot exist longer. It is a menace to health, public safety, and good citizenship, and I believe some time in the future we will return to our cups, but not under the present system.
>
> HOTEL-KEEPER.

We know our correspondent and his hotel and believe he speaks as a competent and sincere witness of the folly of the liquor-saloon supporters who are now posing as defenders of beer and light wines.

A GOOD EXAMPLE

As a former Governor-General of Canada, and through his recent visit with Lady Aberdeen to the United States on a semi-official war mission, the Marquis of Aberdeen is well known to the American people. An article by him on his grandfather is to be found in this issue.

The Aberdeen "Free Press" gives an interesting account of Lord Aberdeen's action in parting with a considerable proportion of his great estate in the north of Scotland. About thirteen thousand acres of the lands within which Haddo House stands will be retained. The rest of it—about thirty-seven thousand acres—are to be sold, with the approval of his heirs and with the sanction of the Court, whose sanction, as we understand it, is necessary.

What is especially interesting in this incident is the fact that the new proprietor "intends to give an opportunity for all the tenants" on the lands which have been sold "to become owners of their holdings." If, as we judge to be the case, this purpose of the new proprietor has been one of the inducements which has

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CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

Cassel in the New York Evening World

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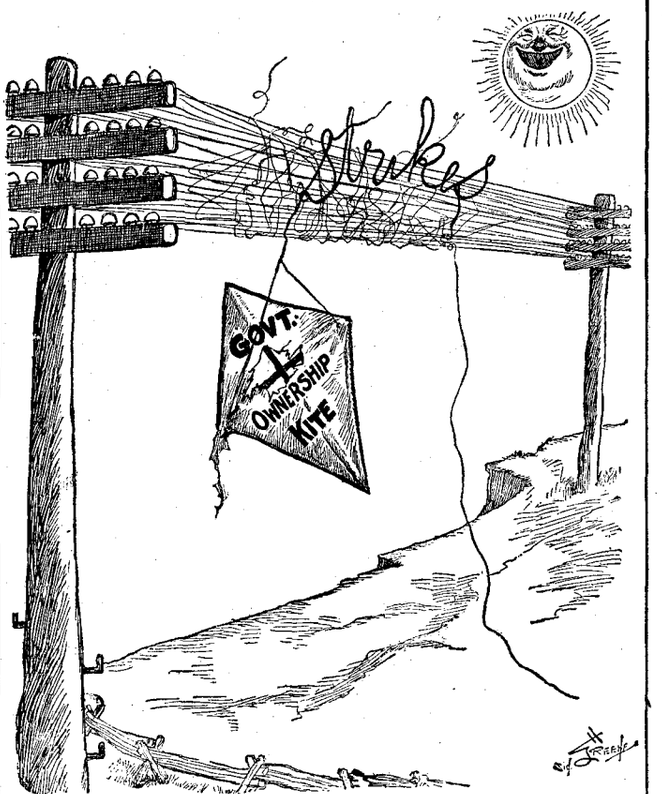
THE FIDDLER PRESENTS HIS BILL

Greene in the New York Evening Telegram



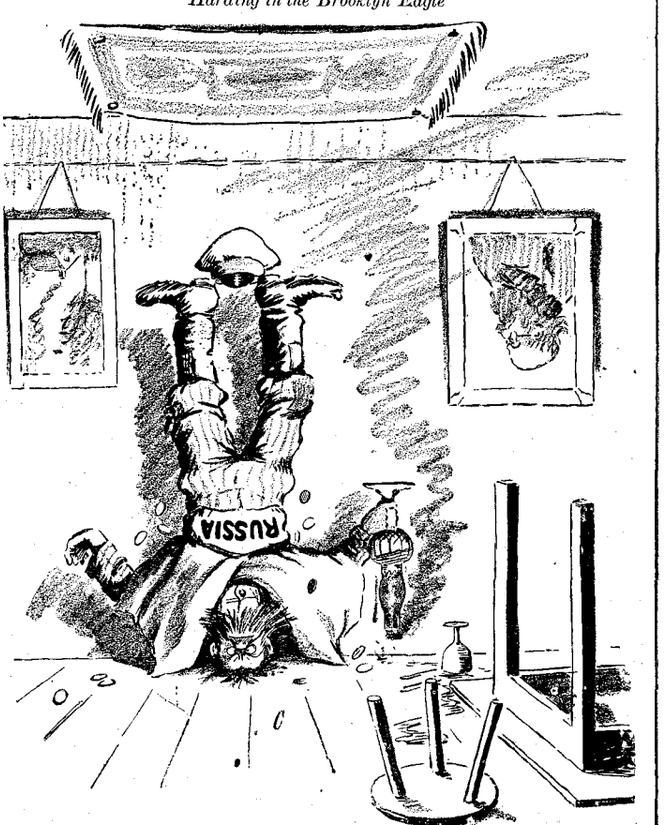
SOME TANGLE

Darling in the New York Tribune

(Copyright, 1919, New York Tribune, Inc.)

THERE'D BE PLENTY FOR EVERYBODY IF THEY'D GIVE THE SEEDS TIME

Harding in the Brooklyn Eagle



THE BOLSHEVIST STATE

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led to the sale, Lord Aberdeen's action is a significant and valuable example for men of wealth in both countries to follow. If we are to meet successfully the great peril to civilization threatened by the Bolshevist movement, those who possess both intelligence and wealth must co-operate in a movement for a better distribution of both intelligence and wealth—of intelligence by a system of free education, including industrial education, and of wealth by just such measures as are being taken in connection with and really as a part of the sale of so large a portion of the Aberdeen estate. If the leveling which is sure to take place in the present reconstruction period is directed by the higher and better elements in society, it will be a leveling up; if it is not so directed, it will be under the control of the unscrupulous and the unintelligent, as it is now in Russia, and it will be a leveling down.

FIUME AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PRESIDENT WILSON startled the world by a statement given out on April 23 respecting the controversy between Jugoslavia and Italy, a statement which, with apparently good reason, has been regarded as in effect an ultimatum. In this statement he presents the arguments in support of the claims of Jugoslavia, but not the arguments in support of the claims of Italy; and he assumes the right to decide the question at issue between these two peoples. That issue was briefly defined in The Outlook for January 15. We define it more fully on another page, and give to our readers the arguments used by the advocates both of Italy and of Jugoslavia.

A far more important issue to the world has, however, been raised by President Wilson's action.

A League of Nations, however ingeniously framed, would be of little use if any nation could at any time issue an ultimatum which the other nations must accept or see the League dissolved; and it would be of no use if any representative of a nation, acting on his own authority and without consultation with his own government, could issue such an ultimatum. This is what President Wilson has done. The Council of Four has not accepted his view of the question whether the city of Fiume should be put under Croatian or Italian control. The American people are not well informed on this question. The discussions which have taken place in the Council have not been reported to them. Their knowledge on the subject is derived from vague, unauthorized, and often contradictory rumors. No pains have been taken to give accurate information even to our Senators and Representatives. And the President, without consulting with them, and without reporting the arguments against his position, without even reporting the facts on which action must be based, has notified the Powers that no other view than his can America regard as consistent with the principles for which she has fought and upon which only she can consent to make peace. "The compulsion is upon her to square every decision she takes a part in with those principles. She can do nothing else."

This document Italy evidently, the other Powers apparently, have taken as America's ultimatum. Possibly Italy may modify her claims in the Adriatic rather than risk the withdrawal of America from the Peace Conference; but an agreement, even should one be obtained by a surrender of what her people evidently regard as a just and necessary claim, upon such a demand coming from what is probably now the wealthiest and most powerful nation on the globe does not augur well for future international peace by amicable diplomacy or judicial arbitration.

Jugoslavia as a state does not yet exist. It is a nation in the womb. What its boundary lines are to be, and what its international status, are yet to be determined. If it is impossible to settle by conciliation or compromise, or, conciliation and compromise failing, by arbitration, the question what shall be the boundaries of an unborn state whose very existence depends upon the will of the World Powers, and whose protection depends on the good will of its neighbors, there is no question which can be so settled. If one Power may enforce its own judgment upon so complicated and difficult a problem as that which is presented by what is miscalled the Fiume question, the democracy of nations is still hardly so much as a hope, hardly more than a dream.

It is affirmed and it is denied that the President's statement had before its issuance the approval of Clemenceau and Lloyd George, and the affirmative report and the denial are apparently of equal authority. The President's statement is interpreted by some as an address to the people of Italy over the heads of its official representatives, by others as an explanation to the people of America of their representative's action; but there is nothing in the document itself to indicate to whom the President addressed it. If he hoped by his appeal to win the sympathies of the Italian people for the settlement which he proposes, he must by this time have abandoned his hope. The union of Italy in support of the Italian claims as formulated by its representatives in Paris appears to be substantially unanimous.

Though the Italian Premier has left Paris to report to his constituents at home, Italy has not withdrawn from the Conference. At this writing we are not without hope that wiser counsels may yet prevail and that some compromise may be found that will allay the irritation which the prolongation of this dispute has excited in both peoples. It is of the utmost importance to the whole civilized world, not only that Italy and Jugoslavia, but that the Latin and the Slavic races, should be true and loyal friends in defending civilization against the perils which formerly threatened from the autocracy of the kings and which now threaten from the dictatorship of the mob.

WHAT THE WORLD OWES GERMANY

WHAT does a community owe the criminal?

It does not owe him food and clothing and shelter. It may supply him those necessities as incidental means to an end, but not as part of its debt to him.

It does not owe him expressions of sympathy and affection. It may have sympathy for him, and even affection; but whatever feelings it has are the natural product of its humane spirit, not a part of its debt.

It does not owe him any effort to relieve him of the painful consequences of his crime. Some of those consequences are material, some are spiritual. They may involve loss of property. The community does not owe it to the criminal to make good any of that loss. They may involve the incurring of distrust on the part of his fellow-men. The community may put the criminal into the way of earning a renewal of faith in him; but it does not owe it to the criminal to try to re-establish that faith for him.

The first duty of the community is not to the criminal. It is protection of the law-abiding citizens from future crimes and reparation to the law-abiding citizens by the criminal for past crimes.

To the criminal, however, it has a duty also. It owes to him such a course of discipline that he and those who are in his frame of mind will acquire, if possible, first, a motive to make such restitution as is in his power; and, second, if possible, an adequate sense of his guilt and a resolve not to repeat his crimes in the future.

It is not vindictiveness on the part of the community that leads it to such a course of treatment for the criminal; it is, rather, an intelligent sense of justice, and of its own duty.

In the community of nations, Germany is in the position of the criminal.

Undoubtedly Germany is suffering

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from a lack of food and clothing and other necessities; but that fact does not make it a part of the debt of the civilized world to Germany to supply her with those needs. Possibly as a means to an end, and as the result of a laudable humane instinct, it may be desirable to send her food and other things. Even for criminals in prison the community provides food, clothing, and shelter, but only as a part of the course of discipline to which it subjects them. Elsewhere in this issue are two articles describing conditions in Germany. In one article the under-nourishment of a large part of the German population is ascribed to lack of sufficient food supplies; in the other it is attributed to conditions of transportation, and the unwillingness of multitudes of Germans to work. It is not vindictiveness to say that it is not the duty of the Allies to Germany to supply the shortage of food, or to improve the transportation, or to supply the lack of labor. The world does not owe Germany the necessities of life.

Undoubtedly there is misery in Germany, as there is misery normally among criminals. But that fact does not make it a part of the debt of the world to express sympathy and affection for the Germans. The world may pity those who are suffering the evil effects of what they have done, but its feeling is the natural instinct, not a part of the world's debt or an essential in the fulfillment of the world's duty.

Undoubtedly Germany is suffering and will long suffer from the material and spiritual consequences of the crime she has perpetrated—loss of property, loss of the world's esteem. It is not vindictiveness to say that it is no part of the world's duty to make good that loss to Germany.

What the world owes to Germany is what the community owes to the criminal. But what the civilized world owes to Germany cannot be adequately considered apart from what the world owes the community of nations. The first duty is to the law-abiding and peace-loving nations—a duty to compel Germany to repair as far as she can do so the wrongs she has perpetrated, and to protect the rest of the world from the repetition of similar crimes. No spirit of pity or compassion for Germany or the German people should prevent the world from fulfilling this duty.

Its duty to Germany as a criminal nation is such treatment as will, if possible, make the German people realize the crimes they have committed, realize the indignation of the civilized world against them because of those crimes, come to a sense of their own guilt and shame, and so provide Germany with a motive strong enough to impel her to undertake all possible reparation for past crimes and to recognize in all her future relations the rights of other peoples.

That is not a vindictive peace; it is the only possible just peace.

The French see this perhaps more clearly than any other people. That may be in part because they are where they have lasting proofs of the crime Germany committed; but it is also in part because the French, even in war and after war, think clearly and logically.

What ought to be done to Germany will not be altogether pleasant for the Germans. Those who do what ought to be done will not be wholly popular with the Germans. That makes no difference. It may involve trouble for the world and further expense. That is not decisive. Does the world owe it to Germany? If so, the debt ought to be paid.

CAN THE CHURCHES GET TOGETHER?

THAT a union of all the Christian forces in the Nation is very desirable is no longer doubted by any considerable number of thoughtful followers of Jesus Christ; but they differ respecting the method best adapted for this purpose. One group seeks to find a common creed upon which all can agree and a common organization in which all can unite. For this purpose, as heretofore reported in our columns, a number of Episcopal and Congregational clergymen have combined in a proposal to make such changes in the canons of the Episcopal Church that an Episcopal bishop can conscientiously give ordination to non-Episcopal clergymen, and non-Episcopal clergymen can conscientiously accept such ordination.

The other method proposes to leave the creeds, rituals, and ecclesiastical organizations of the various Churches unchanged, and to secure co-operation in Christian work without making any changes in or interfering with the liberty of the several Church organizations. The most striking and most promising phase of this method is that afforded by the Interchurch World Movement of North America.

What is proposed by this movement is not union but co-operation; not that any organization shall merge with any other organization or surrender any of its distinctive features, any of its liberties, any of its convictions, or even any of its prejudices. The movement simply proposes co-operation in procuring information respecting world needs and in obtaining funds for supplying those needs; but "each organization will maintain its own treasury and regulate its own affairs as heretofore."

An Interboard Conference was called to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, at this time—April 30–May 1—to promote this movement. Its specific objects are to interpret and strengthen the movement, to study the problems of the Christian Church, first, in our own Nation in the present era of reconstruction and social unrest; second, in its new world responsibility and opportunity; and, third, to seek out the best method of assembling and using effectively the Christian forces of America in the Christian service to which all followers of Jesus Christ are summoned at this time.

There are two reasons why Christian Co-operation appears to us a much more hopeful method than Church Union for securing efficiency in Christian work.

Historically the chief obstacles to the union of all Christians in Christian work have been compulsory creeds, compulsory rituals, and compulsory forms of church organization. That all men should think alike respecting the intellectual problems involved in religion is neither desirable nor possible. That they should all find the same symbols equally fitted to express the religious emotions of different temperaments is also neither possible nor desirable. And while it is conceivable that they might all agree upon one form of church government, it is certain that such an agreement, though it might give union, would not give liberty; and liberty *and* union are as desirable in the Church as in the Nation. Philosophy, therefore, would lead us to expect that Church Union would not be attained by the adoption of the same creed, the same ritual, and the same form of organization.

And history confirms the conclusion to which philosophy points us. Calvinists and Methodists, Episcopalians and Congregationalists, Baptists and Pedo-Baptists, have united in Christian work in the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., while they have retained their separate creeds, rituals, and church organizations; and the possibility of Christian co-operation has been still more emphasized by the Red Cross, in the work of which organization thousands have taken part who possessed the spirit of Christ though they did not call themselves Christians.

These grounds for hopefulness in the success of this Interchurch World Movement are still further confirmed by the fact that nearly forty Church organizations, representing nearly all the Protestant Evangelical denominations in the United States, have already taken favorable action concerning this movement for co-operation in Christian activity.

Any reader who desires further information concerning this movement can doubtless obtain it by writing to the Interchurch World Movement of North America, 111 Fifth Avenue, New York City, inclosing stamp for reply.

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THE FIUME-DALMATIAN DISPUTE

THE controversy between the Italians and the Jugoslavs, in which President Wilson's espousal of the Jugoslavs' cause has brought the Peace Conference to the gravest crisis, has been simmering in Paris for many weeks. At one time the Jugoslavs proposed that the question be left to the decision of President Wilson; but the Italians declined the proposal, saying that to accept it would be an admission that the Peace Conference itself was incapable of deciding the very questions which it was called together to settle and an acknowledgment that the Entente Allies could not act together. Now, by the turn of events and by the issuance of his statement, the President is placed in the position of deciding the question as an unchosen arbitrator. To this controversy there are two parties, and in it are involved two questions.

The two parties are Italy and Jugoslavia. The two questions involved in the disposal, respectively, are Fiume, a port on the Adriatic, and the coast and coastal islands of Dalmatia, across the Adriatic from the eastern coast of Italy.

THE PARTIES TO THE CONTROVERSY

On both sides of the controversy are peoples who fought for the Allied cause; but on one side there are also peoples who belonged to one of the Central Empires, and some of them fought to the last against the Allies.

Italy entered the war in 1915 and occupied the larger part of the Austro-Hungarian forces, diverting them from attacks upon France, Russia, and Serbia. When Russia collapsed, great numbers of Austro-Hungarian troops, released from the eastern front, reinforced the armies attacking Italy. Though Italy is comparatively young as a modern state, she is old as a nation, for there has never been any question that for centuries the Italian people have had a common language, tradition, and culture.

Jugoslavia is composed—or will be when organized—of three related peoples, all Slavs, but differing in history, religion, and traditions. Of these peoples, the Serbians were in the war from the first, resisting the encroachments of Austria-Hungary. The other two peoples, Croats and Slovenes, were subject peoples under the Austro-Hungarian monarchy of the Hapsburgs. The people who are directly affected by this controversy are principally the Croats. They live chiefly in Croatia, which was a subordinate province of Hungary. These three southern Slav peoples (including those of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, and Croatia) have agreed to form a confederation. The Jugoslavs, therefore, are not yet a nation, but two of their constituent peoples form nations famed for their love of liberty, and some of the others have been in revolt against the tyranny by which they were oppressed. The Croats form one of these subject peoples, but they have had a considerable measure of autonomy as a part of Hungary.

Thus, on one side of the controversy is a young state, but an ancient nation; on the other side is a nascent confederacy which, though composed in part of old nations, has, as a whole, never been a nation, but is about to become a new state.

FIUME

One of the two bones of contention between Italy and Jugoslavia is the city of Fiume. Situated near the northern end of the Adriatic, next to Istria (which is to be Italian without dispute), but surrounded by territory which is Croatian and serving as the principal port of Croatia, Fiume is in an anomalous position. Its history records the struggles of peoples in this ancient part of the civilized world. Apparently Roman in origin, during the Middle Ages it was held by various rulers. In the fifteenth century it came under the Hapsburg dynasty, but, as during all the preceding years, it retained its largely Italian character. In 1779 it was united to Hungary, with which it has remained with the exception of two brief periods in the nineteenth century. Once, for nine years, it was attached to Austria; and again, later, for nineteen years, it was ruled by the Croatians. It has always, however, been very independent in spirit; it has had its own statutes; it has had rights which the Hapsburgs acknowledged by receiving its homage separately; it has used officially the Italian language. When the Croats ruled it, they provided that the city of Fiume should have two seats in the Croatian Legislature; but the city's representatives refused to elect Deputies and left these seats perpetually unoccupied. Fiume much preferred her status in Hungary. When the war drew to an end in October of last year, the Deputy of Fiume in the Hungarian Parliament protested against Fiume's going back to Croatia. The majority of the people of Fiume are undoubtedly Italian in sympathy, and it was at the request of Fiumians that Italian soldiers entered Fiume after the armistice; but the country round about Fiume, as well as the country which it serves as a commercial outlet, is non-Italian. Fiume is the chief port south of Trieste, and its commerce landward is with Croatia, Hungary, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Germany. The only standard-gauge railway connecting an Adriatic port with these countries is that which has its terminus at Fiume.

DALMATIA

What is known as Dalmatia consists of the coast and the coastal islands on the eastern shore of the Adriatic. It has a mixed population. Most of it is Slavic; but the population of many of the towns is largely, if not predominantly, Italian. The coast forms the greatest possible contrast with the western, the Italian, shore of the Adriatic. It is rocky, pierced by inlets and harbors, and masked by a line of islands stretching for a great part of its length. During the war the possession of this coast by Austria-Hungary placed Italy under an enormous handicap. The Austrian fleet could maneuver and form behind the screen of islands and steam out at unexpected points to make an attack wherever the Italian fleet (which had no harbor between the extreme north and the extreme south) was most unprepared. Making these naval attacks in the early morning, the Austrians had the advantage of the sun at their backs. The Austrian submarines, under cover of darkness, could cross to the Italian shore and lie easily on the sandy bottom, concealed by the muddy waters brought down by the Italian rivers. Safe from observation by airplanes, these submarines could rise at any opportune moment, sink Italian shipping, and bombard the Italian coast. The currents of the Adriatic flow north along the Dalmatian coast, sweep to the westward, and then run south along the Italian coast to the Mediterranean. The Austrians could release mines wherever they chose, and the currents would carry them along the Italian coast; while mines released by the Italians would be simply carried out to sea. The possession of Dalmatia by a hostile country has therefore proved itself to be a terrible menace to Italy, for which she has paid a great price in men and treasure.

THE TWO PACTS

Concerning Fiume and Dalmatia there have been two international agreements. One of these is known as the Pact of London, the other as the Pact of Rome. The Pact of London is a treaty secretly contracted between Italy on one side and France and Great Britain on the other. According to this France and Great Britain agreed that if Italy entered the war a victorious peace would insure to her Gorizia and Istria, without Fiume, and a certain portion of the Dalmatian coast and a good many of the islands. (The shaded territory bounded by the heavy black line in the accompanying map indicates the lands which this treaty promised Italy.) The Pact of Rome is not, strictly speaking, an international treaty, but an informal agreement between Italy and the Jugoslavs. By this agreement both sides were supposed to have come to an understanding.

JUGOSLAV ARGUMENTS

In behalf of Jugoslavia the following arguments have been urged:

President Wilson's Fourteen Points have been accepted as the basis on which peace should be made. The President, who issued them, is the most authoritative interpreter of them, and he says that they mean that Italy cannot have Fiume or Dalmatia. Avowing these principles, America entered the war and was welcomed; on the basis of these principles President Wilson initiated peace and hostilities ended. By them, therefore, all the nations in the war are morally bound. Italy should recognize this and yield.

One of these Fourteen Points is the

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THE BONES OF CONTENTION

The lands on the Adriatic bordering the Jugoslavic countries are shown above. The heavy black line indicates the frontier according to the London Pact (as explained in the accompanying article); and the shaded portions indicate the territories assigned to Italy

disavowal of secret treaties. The London Pact was a secret treaty, and therefore is no longer valid. Moreover, it was not signed by many of the nations that took part in the war; indeed, it was not even known to them, and consequently any peace made by the agreement of all those who took part was quite independent of any such separate arrangement. Besides that change in belligerents there has been another change, namely, the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Pact of London was made on the understanding that the territory in question belonged to a hostile country; but since the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire these people in Dalmatia have joined the Allies and are to be in the League of Nations, and their territory must therefore not be treated as hostile territory.

As it is, Italy has got a great deal of territory out of the war, and she ought not to be seeking more. She ought to be content with what she has, and should be warned not to demand too much. If this peace settlement is to make peace secure, it must not leave heartburnings among the Jugoslavs such as the granting of Italy's demand would be sure to leave. Unfortunately, Italy has become imperialistic, and is seeking to do what she has never sought to do before—for the sake of adding territory to bring alien people unwillingly under her sovereignty. The best interests of Italy as well as of Jugoslavia require that Italy's demand for Fiume and the Dalmatian coast be rejected. To this there are even Italians who will agree, for some Italians have expressed the hope that Italy would not do violence to her past by trampling on the rights of others.

As to Fiume, President Wilson's Fourteen Points apply because Fiume is the outlet for non-Italian nations. President Wilson has himself stated this in the following words: "Fiume must serve as the outlet of commerce, not of Italy, but of the land to the north and the northeast of that port, Hungary, Bohemia, Rumania, and the states of the new Jugoslav group. To assign Fiume to Italy would be to create the feeling that we have deliberately put the port upon which all those countries chiefly depend for access to the Mediterranean in the hands of a Power of which it did not form an integral part and whose sovereignty, if set up there, must inevitably seem foreign, not domestic or identified with the commercial and industrial life of the regions which the port must serve." Therefore, following Mr. Wilson's statement, it must be concluded that to concede Fiume to Italy would be to strangle, not only the Slav hinterland, but the countries lying behind it. And Italy recognized this herself, for she agreed in the Pact of London (which she now invokes) to let Fiume be Croatian. She cannot now demand adherence to the treaty and yet also demand Fiume. If England and France are bound by this treaty, they are bound not to give her Fiume. If Fiume is vital to Italy, why did she leave Fiume out of the treaty? Some Italians claim that this ought to be added to her now in payment for the extra cost she incurred on account of the Russian defection. That argument is grotesque, for it makes the Croatians pay for what the Russians failed to do. It may be that Fiume is a little more Italian in population than not, but the region of which Fiume is the economic capital is overwhelmingly Croatian. So the principle of self-determination applies as well as the principle of commercial rights.

As to Dalmatia, the only plausible reason for giving it to Italy no longer holds. The Italians want it for reasons of self-defense; but Italy no longer needs to provide for self-defense, because Austria-Hungary, which threatened her, no longer exists; and, moreover, whatever defense she may need she can get through the League of Nations. In view of that fact, Dalmatia ought to go to Jugoslavia because its population is overwhelmingly Jugoslav. There are Italians in Dalmatia, it is true; but they are in the minority, and their interests or desires must be subordinated to those of the Jugoslav majority. In the downfall of Austria-Hungary, which has relieved Italy of her burden of fear and of her need for self-defense, the Jugoslavs, by their disaffection and revolt, were the chief cause. Out of gratitude to them Italians ought willingly to concede this territory. Moreover, even if the Italians are not willing to concede it, the Jugoslavs ought not to be deprived of it. Even if it be conceded that the Italian minority has put its stamp upon the civilization of Dalmatia, that is not conclusive; for if Italy tried to get all the territory which she once ruled in the immemorial past or over which her civilization has spread its influence, she would get the bigger part of Europe. Italy must be content with what she can reasonably claim by virtue of her real needs and the real rights of living populations.

ITALIAN ARGUMENTS

In behalf of Italy the following arguments have been urged:

To listen to the discussions about Fiume and Dalmatia one might imagine that the Allies had forgotten that for over three years Italy fought for their cause and Croatians fought against it. There may have been pro-Ally Croatians, but there were no Italians fighting against the Allies. Something is due to friends and partners, and, not the least, a measure of confidence.

Italy has no intention of applying to the Fourteen Points in her own case any other interpretation than that which has been applied in other cases. Those Fourteen Points were not put forward as President Wilson's personal views, but as a summary of the common view of all the Allies; and the Allies together and not any one man should interpret them and apply them.

One of the things for which the Allies

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fought was for the sacredness of treaties. To denounce the London Pact because it was secret is absurd. During war time no belligerent would make public such a treaty for the benefit of the enemy.

Nevertheless Italy's general purposes were known; one of those purposes was to secure her own defense, and the other was to redeem Italia Irredenta. The break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire does not alter the face of nature. Italy's reasonable demands for a safe frontier on the north have been recognized, even though there is to be a League of Nations. Why not also on the east? Italy is not seeking territory out of land greed, but out of a legitimate desire to render war against her difficult and to remove causes of irritation among Italians. Italy does not crave rule over alien peoples, but she believes that if in rescuing Italians from alien rules she must incur responsibility for the rule of aliens, her own record in giving liberty to French-speaking, German-speaking, and Slavic-speaking peoples in her borders is evidence that she can be trusted to give liberty to newcomers.

It is to be regretted that the new Jugoslav state is showing at its birth an imperialistic ambition, for Jugoslavia is seeking territory won by Italy and now held by Italy and inhabited by Italians who protest against being transferred to an untried nation. The Croats have never shown any evidence of being able to give liberty to aliens under their control. There should be no talk of Italy's imperialism in the face of the following figures: According to the respective claims of the nations, aliens under Polish control would constitute forty per cent of the population, under Czechoslovak control thirty per cent, under Rumanian control seventeen per cent, under French control over four per cent, while under Italian control less than four per cent.

As to Fiume, first and foremost, the principle of self-determination, if it applies anywhere, applies here. Fiume has declared its independence of Croatia and Hungary and its union to Italy. This the city did by a National Council called together by a meeting of citizens. If Fiume were an isolated city the question might be difficult; but it is not isolated. On the contrary, it is on the Italian side of the river which is the natural border of Italy. That the farming population on the outskirts of Fiume are Croatian is no reason why the city itself should not be allowed to have its natural allegiance to Italy recognized and confirmed. Indeed, Fiume is now Italian. To give it to Croatia would be to wrest it from those who hold it now in fact and by virtue of the people's wish. Commercial justice, as well as self-determination, is on the side of Italian rights in Fiume. The very fact that it is the natural outlet of countries to the north and northeast should determine the decision in favor of Italy. Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Hungary are as much interested in the port of Fiume as the Croatians, and there is reason to believe that the Czechs, the Hungarians, and the Rumanians would rather have Fiume in Italian than in Croatian hands. Moreover, it is important that this outlet to the Adriatic should not be in the hands of any people who can be controlled by Germany. It is obvious that a small and comparatively weak people, numbering only eight million, cannot easily stand up against the commercial aggressions of Austria-Germany, numbering some eighty million. All the weak nations will be better served if Fiume is in the hands of a strong nation like Italy. Before the war Croatia provided only a small proportion of the commerce of Fiume—about seven per cent. The interest of other countries far outweighs the interest of Croatia in this port. It is not as if the Jugoslavs had no other port on the Adriatic. Italy has no intention of cutting off Jugoslavia from the sea. Serbia can have her economic outlet at several points on the coast, and Croatia can have hers on the Channel of Morlacca, including harbors capable of great development and centrally situated. The argument that England and France are bound not to give Fiume to Italy is absurd. That treaty was not a promise to Croatia, but to Italy, and England and France are bound only by what they agreed to do in support of it, not by what they did not agree to do. If justice to the Italians of Fiume and justice to the commercial interests of Europe require that Fiume be made Italian, there is no promise that stands in the way.

As to Dalmatia, the important thing to remember is that strategically it is a menace to Italy, and to Italy alone. From Dalmatia the mainland is safe from attack because of the impregnable barrier of mountains, while Italy is open to attack, as has been proved in this war. The possession of Dalmatia would be therefore for Italy no offensive advantage, but solely of defensive value; but as a defense it is vital. Italy does not ask for the whole of Dalmatia or even a large part of it. The greater part of the coast and of the islands would in any case remain Jugoslav. All that Italy asks is the possession of the Italian parts of Dalmatia, together with such portions as will make it impossible for any Power hereafter to use Dalmatia as a base of attack upon Italy. It is impossible to foresee all future contingencies. No guarantee written on paper can take the place of natural defenses. What Italy wants Dalmatia for is for defense, not against the Slavs, with whom she hopes to be on friendly terms, but against a revival of Germanism. Against that the Jugoslavs themselves are not strong because they are not united, because they are comparatively few in numbers, and because some of them have been and are still in sympathy pro-German. If Dalmatia were purely Slav in population and tradition, there might be more reason for objecting to Italy's claims there; but, in fact, the character of civilization in Dalmatia is derived from Italy. Dalmatia is not merely a relic of the Italian past, but a testimony to the Italian present. The national consciousness of Dalmatia is Italian. The Slavs there are divided in religion, in tradition, and even in the alphabets they use. Furthermore, many of the people of Dalmatia who are commonly counted Slavs are really of Latin origin. These are the so-called Morlacchi who, according to Czechoslovak authority, are "the Romanic shepherds of the mountains of Dalmatia." The cities of Dalmatia, which give the character to the region, are Italian, and it is only recently that the Jugoslavs, and principally the Croats, have thought of Dalmatia as essentially Slavic. Slavic expansion is normally southeast, for between Dalmatia and the rest of the Balkan Peninsula is the great range of the Dinaric Alps. But Italy does not want and has never claimed the whole of Dalmatia. What she wants and feels she has a right to is only one-sixth of what she concedes to the Jugoslavs. Whatever decision is made, there will be either Jugoslavs under Italian rule or Italians under Jugoslav rule. Italy, as a united nation with a great and distinctive civilization, with a history proving her devotion to the cause of liberty, and with a record proving her ability to preserve the rights of peoples of alien origin within her borders, is claiming only that which is in full accord with the spirit of the cause for which she has fought with her allies. Italy has indorsed the plan for a League of Nations. The League of Nations will be the stronger if composed of nations freed from the temptation of attacking others but well defended themselves. She wishes to enter that League strong and unmenaced, with the consciousness that it has been established by a victory which has consummated the struggle for the liberation of her peoples that was begun years ago. Her part in the war she believes her allies ought to accept as pledge of her good faith.

IS A COMPROMISE POSSIBLE?

Much misunderstanding concerning this controversy is due to the fact that the terms used are not altogether clear. When it is said that Fiume should or should not be Italian, it is not clear whether that is meant to apply to commercial control or to political control or to both. When the term Dalmatia is used, the implication is that all of Dalmatia is referred to; but it is plain that Italy's claim to Dalmatia is a claim to only part of the coast and some of the islands. With respect to neither Fiume nor Dalmatia is it a question of all or nothing. It is conceivable, for example, that Fiume could be made a part of Italy politically, preserving its ancient local autonomy, and yet be made subject to commercial regulations of an international or quasi-international character. It does not seem to be out of the range of possibility that sufficient naval and military sites be given to Italy on the Dalmatian Islands to insure Italy against any future attack upon that quarter, and, what is equally important, to establish her peace of mind, and also to give her such towns as are plainly Italian in character, leaving the rest of the coast and islands, with ample access to the Adriatic, to Jugoslavia.

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GERMANY TO-DAY

TWO ARTICLES ON A VANQUISHED NATION

DO THE GERMANS KNOW THEY ARE BEATEN?—THE END OF THE GERMAN BLUFF—ARE THE GERMANS STARVING?—BLATANT CRIME IN BERLIN—ARMED SOLDIERS IN THE HOTEL—IS BOLSHEVISM A PRODUCT OF THE ALLIED BLOCKADE?—FOOD SCARCITY AND SPECULATION—FOOD SHORTAGE OR BAD DISTRIBUTION?—THE REASON WHY GERMAN WORKMEN ARE IDLE—WHAT THE GERMANS THEMSELVES SAY ABOUT IT—THE "FALSE GOSPEL OF LABOR"—WHAT GERMANY NEEDS

I—DISINTEGRATING GERMANY

BY GREGORY MASON

STAFF CORRESPONDENT OF THE OUTLOOK

THE Germans and the Austrians are badly beaten, and they know it. In analyzing the impressions gathered in a just completed tour of several weeks through Austria and Germany that conviction stands out to me as more important than any other.

I had read of how the returning German troops were welcomed by the populations of German cities after the armistice with flowers and music like conquering heroes, and of how Germans were boasting that their army had not been beaten. These reports were enough to make one wonder if the Teutons had been decisively defeated, after all. I come back now from a circular tour in which I visited Vienna, Prague, Dresden, Berlin, Nuremberg, Munich, and a number of smaller towns, with the conviction that Germany is well licked, and feels it.

How about the German boasting, then, and the welcoming receptions for home-coming soldiers, the music and the wreaths? Well, the receptions for the soldiers were natural enough. Even the bitterest foe of Germany will hardly deny that the German army fought hard and fought well. Remember that to probably the majority of Germans the theory that Germany had been unjustly attacked by Russia and France prevailed up to the last day of fighting. And even if you have lost all your colonies and surrendered your fleet it is human to turn out to greet the home-coming brothers, sons, and husbands who have kept your Fatherland free from invasion for four and a half years. The flowers and the music were simply human nature.

As to the boasting, it is just a pitiful attempt to save a little face. The boy who is thrashed by another mutters, as he picks himself up and pulls the grass out of his hair:

"Aw, yer hit me before I was ready. An' if I weighed as much as you there wouldn't be anythin' to it."

There is one answer which infallibly stops the German's boast that his army was not defeated.

"You know, our army was never really beaten," a German officer said to me in Berlin.

"How do you make that out? You lost the war, didn't you?"

"Yes, we lost the war," answered the officer, "but we were not beaten. We just stopped fighting."

"I see. When it began to go against you, you just quit. Well, if two boys are fighting, for example, or if two men are fighting in the prize ring, and one of them throws up the sponge and quits cold, to our way of thinking, that fellow is a pretty poor sort of a sport. We think a good deal more of a chap who stands up and takes his licking."

The Hun had no rejoinder. None of them has. They have never thought of it that way; but when you put it to them that way, as I did to dozens, they are absolutely floored. There is no chance of saving face before that argument.

Indeed, to my mind, the world has gained a moral advantage over Germany by this war ten times greater than the tremendous physical advantage represented by the enforcement of a humiliating peace. For Germany had the whole world bluffed. By throwing up the sponge before her own soil was even touched, above all by surrendering ignobly the great fleet which had been her proudest boast, Germany punctured her own bluff. She did more than that; she showed us that her heart is yellow. Even should she be allowed to build a fleet and an army greater than the fleet and army just dismantled, the world need never fear her again as it feared her before. Can you imagine the laugh that would be heard from Cape Horn to the North Cape if a new German navy should begin to brag about another "*Tag*"? If their ships had gone out to fight a glorious losing fight, as the Spanish fought off Cuba, if their Kaiser had gone down at the head of his men in all his shining armor, there at least would have been a dramatic gesture, a brave tradition to build on. But the world knows now that the Germans are a nation of quitters who lose no more gracefully at war than they lose at golf or tennis.

Germany is beaten, and Germany knows it. The rumors of a great army being secretly prepared for a new attack on France are the purest poppycock. I doubt if the Germans could get together four army corps to-day. There are many men in uniform in Germany, but they are not an army. Most of them are wearing uniform because they have no other clothes. With the exception of the small force which still supports the Government, all semblance of discipline is gone. Officers are stripped of the insignia of rank, and where it is necessary to get permission from military authorities to travel through Germany, in most cases the permission is given by private soldiers or their elected chiefs. As the Russian army rotted away, so is the German army rotting.

The arrogant tone which has crept into the public speeches of some of Germany's political leaders lately is not an indication that they do not know they are beaten. On the other hand, this arrogance is the arrogance of sheer desperation. As they have seen Bolshevism advancing on the one hand, and have seen on the other hand attempts to enforce a peace based on bitterness, the Germans have tried to console themselves with the reflection that things could not possibly be worse, and, knowing they had nothing more to lose, have permitted themselves to talk with the boldness of a man whose neck already feels the noose.

After asking whether the Germans are soundly beaten, the question people most frequently ask a man or woman who has been in Germany is whether it is true that the Germans are really suffering for want of food. Probably the persistence of some doubt on this point in the minds of some Americans is due to the reports of army officers from occupied Germany, where the food situation has greatly improved since the occupation, or of officers who have been to Berlin or other large cities in Germany proper, but who have confined their observations to the luxurious hotels at which they invariably put up. The truth is that food in Germany is lacking both in quantity and variety, and that such food as there is is generally of poor quality and—even at good hotels—poorly cooked. I had indigestion all the time I was in Germany. It may not be true that many people are dying of downright

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starvation, although some undoubtedly are so dying; but thousands are dying of diseases which would never be fatal if the people had enough to eat—diseases like influenza, pneumonia, and tuberculosis. I have no statistics to prove how disease has increased in German cities, but I got the following statistics for the city of Prague, the capital of the Czecho-slovaks, where conditions are noticeably better than in either Vienna or Berlin. In 1914 births exceeded deaths in Prague by .60. In 1917 deaths exceeded births by 9.14. And these deaths, be it remembered, were all among civilians; war fatalities are not included. In 1914 in Prague orphan asylums there were 2,018 patients, of whom 286 died. In 1917 there were 1,818 inmates, of whom 1,115 died; and in 1918 there were 833 patients, of whom 704 died. Conditions in the orphan asylums in Vienna and Berlin are even worse. In fact, the capital of the Germans and the capital of the Austrians are suffering more for lack of food than any other cities I have seen anywhere. And, as far as I can judge, the food shortage is about equally serious in Berlin and Vienna.

But in all other respects Vienna is far less unpleasant to live in now than Berlin. The Viennese bear their hardships with a sort of fatalistic melancholy, while the small minority of Berliners who have any money left are bent on ending their lives quickly in debauchery, and the great majority who have no money are going about robbing the minority who have, or are expressing their rage against society and fate in aimless anarchy. In Vienna there have been only a few shots fired in all the hard weeks since the armistice was signed, while in Berlin hardly a day passes without a battle, or at least a lively skirmish. Crime of all sorts walks abroad blatantly in the dark, dirty streets of Berlin. The whole capital is a camp of armed men who appear to be uncertain from what quarter their foe will strike, or even who their next foe will be. The workingmen are all armed, and most of the *bourgeoisie* have laid hold of some form of weapon against emergencies. Government troops march through the streets as they did during the war, and soldiers, in their "tin hats" or in the picturesque leather spike helmets that are so much appreciated by American girls as souvenirs when brought back by doughboys from the Rhine, guard all public buildings and all the big hotels.

I lived at the Hotel Adlon, where there were fifteen or twenty American officers in Berlin on Government missions. Every night the great iron gate before the front entrance was reinforced with a heavy chain and two machine guns were posted a few feet behind it where they could rake the street from the cover of two small potted trees. The other entrances were also protected by machine guns, as was the roof, and soldiers armed to the teeth prowled about the corridors of the great hostelry all night long to guard against treachery or surprise. The loyalty of none of these Government troops can be counted on, however. While I was in Berlin, fortunately, the Spartacists not once attacked in the vicinity of this hotel, although there were several battles between them and Government troops in the suburbs, and once three American correspondents, one of them a woman, were fired on in their taxicab by a mob which took them to be Government people.

"What are the German people thinking about?" I asked an American newspaper man who had been in Berlin several weeks.

"I can best answer that," responded the newspaper man, "by telling you what a Russian peasant told me when I asked him a few months ago what the Russian masses were thinking about. 'What is a cow thinking about?' he replied, scornfully. 'Grass!'"

Wherever an American goes in Germany he is stopped by people who ask the same old question, "When are you going to send us food?" Your elevator boy asks you that, your barber asks you, and your waiter, when he places before you the monotonous fare of *Schweinefleisch*, potatoes, and carrots, puts the same query.

With Lieutenant E. O. Wiederanders, an American officer in the courier service, I flew from Berlin to Munich in a German bombing plane after the Handley-Page model, driven by a German ace who had not made his kills unhindered, as his scarred face and body testified. We made three stops between Berlin and Munich—once to fill up our gasoline tank, and twice to escape the cold, driving rain, which even through the leather helmets we wore stung our foreheads like birdshot. Although each time we landed in fields far from any big town, almost before we could get our helmets and goggles off the big plane was surrounded by a crowd of rustics, who seemed to spring from nowhere.

"When is America going to send us food?" they asked as soon as they recognized our nationality.

But so many postponements have there been in the delivery of this food, and so little of it is there arriving even now, that it is not uncommon to find a note of sarcasm in a German's voice when he speaks on this subject.

And, indeed, to an American in Germany or to one just returned from that country there seems to be an astonishing amount of misconception prevalent among the Allies as to what is Germany's real position. The truth is that the war is over and Germany thoroughly beaten. With thousands of Germans dying from lack of nourishment, can any name but plain inhumanity be given to the continuance of a blockade which prevents the Germans from catching fish in the North Sea for their hungry population? To listen to some of the talk that comes from the Peace Conference, particularly from French representatives, one would think that Germany was still a powerful, well-organized military nation merely resting on her arms and likely to launch a new attack at any minute. Undoubtedly there are some reactionary influences at work in Germany, undoubtedly it is necessary to be on guard against them. Undoubtedly, too, the suffering of Germany this winter is a wholesome moral lesson for her. But to keep German fishing boats from taking fish from the North Sea seems like carrying technicalities too far.

Either there will be a reasonably strong Germany or there will be a Bolshevist Germany. Take your choice. A reasonably strong democratic Germany may be a menace to France (although I do not believe that). But a Bolshevist Germany will be a very powerful menace to all the nations in the world as they are at present constituted.

It is difficult to base many prophecies for the future on the present situation in Germany. Conditions vary greatly in different parts of the country, and conditions vary greatly from day to day in the same parts of the country. I believe that it is by no means certain that Germany will not return to monarchy, although it is very unlikely that a Hohenzollern will ever reign again. I believe the present Ebert-Scheidemann Government is very weak, and is growing weaker every day. I believe, on the whole, Spartacism or Bolshevism is growing stronger. But this movement is limited to the industrial districts—a fact for which its opponents may be profoundly thankful, in Germany as in Russia. It is bitterly combated by the German Church and by the German farmers. And if, for instance, the city of Munich should set up an out-and-out Bolshevist Government, it could soon be starved into surrender by the surrounding agricultural regions of Bavaria. The Munich Bolshevists are well aware of this, and are therefore inclined to temporize. The fact remains that there is in Germany a growing mass of discontented citizens inclined to side with any active faction which promises them improved living conditions. Ebert is in the tragic position which Kerensky occupied before his downfall. The Russians demanded of Kerensky peace and food. Because he gave them neither his government was destroyed. The Germans are demanding of Ebert and Scheidemann peace and food. Ebert and Scheidemann seem unable to give the people either, but unless they soon succeed in getting these things for the people their Government will collapse. About the only generalizations on the internal situation in Germany which I feel reasonably safe in making are these three:

First, conditions in Germany will be worse before they are better.

Second, affairs have already reached a state where it is evident that Germany cannot be saved without foreign intervention. This intervention may take the form of economic assistance and revictualment, or military occupation, or all of these measures. There are not a few Germans who would welcome the military occupation of their whole country by American and British troops. Occupation by the French and Belgians would be very unpopular. It does not seem likely that there will be any government in Ger-

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many capable by its own strength of enforcing the provisions of the peace, or even of guaranteeing the proper distribution of such food supplies as might be sent to Germany.

Third, the peace terms to be enforced on Germany (and which will very likely be announced before this is published) ought to be just, which means that they ought not to be as harsh as a good many would like to have them. To try to impose extreme conditions on Germany is not to the interest of the Allies—leaving aside the question of humanity and justice—because to try to impose extreme conditions on Germany will simply have the effect of throwing that country over irrevocably to the Bolshevists. Germany ought to be made to pay some indemnity, of course, but to try to get too much will simply result in getting nothing, and will lead to an extension of the epidemic of communism throughout Europe.

Paris, March 26.

II—GERMANY: SLACKER AMONG NATIONS

BY ALEXANDER GREEN

The facts presented in the following article have been collected from a wide variety of sources, which have enabled Dr. Green (who is a graduate of Columbia University, is conversant with many languages, and has for several years been a close student of economic and political conditions in Central Europe) to see the situation in Germany in perspective.—THE EDITORS.

FEEDING AN ADVERSARY

Our adversaries the Germans continue to be, for they object to the indemnities and territorial cessions that are to be required of them. Yet they demand unconditional supplies of food to be sent to them immediately. These failing, the spokesmen intimate, the nation will make trouble by joining the Bolshevists of eastern Europe.

At home, as it turns out, the people who make this sort of threat have quite other views on the way to deal with recalcitrants. According to a despatch, the Minister of Foreign Supplies for the State of Prussia announced the other day that the state would cut off food from districts where general strikes were in progress.

According to what the Germans tell us, to refuse them food instead of making them see reason will drive the nation into Bolshevism. According to what the Socialist leaders in Prussia practice, to refuse food to cantankerous districts of Germany will not spread Bolshevism in those districts, but will on the contrary make the disturbers see reason very promptly.

In which case do the Germans merit belief?

—From the New York "Evening Sun," April 1, 1919.

THE plenipotentiaries of the German Government at Trèves and at Spa have been making the most of the bugaboo of Bolshevism that is soon to take complete mastery over Germany unless speedy aid is extended in the form both of foodstuffs for the masses and of raw materials for industrial purposes. They point out with increasing insistence that Germany is suffering from an industrial crisis, that the number of idlers has been growing with alarming rapidity, that there are strike meetings in all parts of the land, and that all this disturbance is the direct result of the Allies' blockade on raw materials and their unyielding ban on German exportation.

It is undoubtedly true that foodstuffs are scarce in Germany. It is equally true, however, that much of this dearth is the direct result of profiteering speculation. With the exception of fatty substances and the products of foreign lands, there is at hand in Germany quite a considerable supply of native produce of all kinds. The crux of the situation is that this material is undistributed; it is hoarded both by the peasants whose shrewd minds view with suspicion the actual currency value of the hyperinflated market prices, and by the get-rich-quick financiers who acknowledge fealty to no other power but the well-lined strong box. Let us not forget that for four years the German soil has sufficed to feed much larger populations and more exacting armies of men than it is obliged to do to-day.

But when we come to the question of raw material for the German industries, we meet with an entirely different situation. That is to say, it will be found that the absence of such material is by no means the only, or even the leading, cause of industrial idleness and its concomitant industrial disturbances. It will be found, on the contrary, from the evidence furnished by the German newspapers themselves, that the economic crisis is due rather to a psychological crisis now taking place within the German nation, to the workings not only of the torpor caused by the sudden defeat of their once powerful armies, but, more correctly, of the general feeling of lassitude and idleness that seems to be pervading every part of the land and weighing down like a terrible nightmare upon all effort at reconstruction. At the same time that the newspapers accuse the enemies of Germany of cherishing cruel designs upon her future and bewail the blockade still in existence as to raw materials, they publish repeated appeals to their own nationals to return to work and give their industries a fresh start! This fact alone probes right under the superficial wail and uncovers the real cause of the social and economic unrest.

It is true that the number of idlers is rapidly increasing. In Berlin, according to latest reports, there were 95,216 unemployed on January 9, 130,570 on January 19, and 153,984 on January 29. In Bremen conditions are similar. For the identical dates this town registered 5,233, 7,042, and 9,392, respectively. And so on in Frankfort and other industrial centers. Quite recently an official German note estimated the number of unemployed throughout the Empire at one million, with Berlin itself having a quota of 250,000. But, in striking constrast to this situation, work is plentiful. That is, plentiful work is offered in all the papers. According to the "Berliner Tageblatt" (December 22, 1918), however, the large masses of demobilized soldiers prefer to roam about the land and be fêted as heroes. And so it is not strange to find the "Tag" (December 23, 1918) complain that six thousand soldiers in Munich go from barracks to barracks in search of food, when on the day the electric works opened in Walchensee, which are designed to furnish power to *all* of Bavaria, only *two* workmen presented themselves.

Instances of this unemployment directly due to idleness can be multiplied *ad infinitum*, and that out of the mouths of the Germans themselves. Here follow some additional reports: The "Münchener Neueste Nachrichten" of January 4 states: "In Munich about eleven thousand workless persons receive succor, when 3,724 places are being offered in the countryside, when the near-by factory at Trostberg seeks 1,000 operatives, and when practically all the coal mines complain that they cannot get miners in sufficient numbers." The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of the same date states that 50,000 persons are drawing upon the Berlin authorities for their sustenance, when 100,000 workers are sought for the lignite industry at places but a few hours distant from Berlin. But, to get even nearer to the facts, right in the city of Berlin, according to the "Welt am Montag" of January 16, the street car companies have not been able to find more than 350 out of the 1,000 workers sorely needed by them. Similarly, the sugar industries in Brandenburg are at a standstill and the beet already at the doors of the factories is allowed to rot for lack of workers.

Of extreme interest is the January 18 report of "Vorwärts" on the unemployment situation: "In Silesia and in Saxony the mines are in need of operatives. Bavaria announces a dearth in agricultural help. In Mecklenburg, *since the departure of the prisoners of war and of foreign workers*, the lack of workmen is not being supplied by our returning soldiers." Foresters, woodcutters, stable hands, construction workers, kitchen servants, and a hundred other types of skilled and unskilled laborers are urgently wanted, but not obtained.

The situation is indeed so precarious that the newspapers themselves are discussing the ways and means of applying

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proper remedies. They point out that the high rate of financial aid given to the unemployed makes unemployment a convenient and lucrative condition to cultivate. They also insist that no *entrepreneur* can consistently be asked to undertake or even continue production if the present rate of salaries is to prevail. But what they can find no remedy for, while they all admit its existence, is a *deep-seated aversion to work among the working classes.*

In stating that unemployment has become a veritable profession that supports its man better than if he worked, the "Simplicissimus" of January 7 brings a cartoon representing two workmen in front of an official bulletin offering employment in the mines near the resort of Walchensee. "Well, I don't know," says one of the men; "it's a good place for winter sports. I might yet have my unemployment allotment sent there for the coming months." And no wonder that idleness is so highly prized. In Munich the *minimum* for men per day is four marks, and for the women three. In addition the unemployed receive free theater and movie tickets as well as *entrée* to the concerts. And, with all this, the "Münchner Post" is in a position to be able to report that on January 7 a mass-meeting passed a resolution demanding an increase in the "indemnities" to ten marks per day, and *with retroactive features.*

It is thus possible, under present circumstances, for the allotment to exceed the salary received from steady occupations, so that even if the workman has accepted a position he is ready to desert it at a moment's notice, especially if his renewed demands are not properly heeded. That this situation is, in turn, the mother of multitudinous strikes, without much rhyme or reason, has been recognized by the Independent Socialists themselves. Witness the manifesto signed on January 2 by their leaders, Strobel, Hoffmann, and Rosenfeld: "Claims for increase in wages have of late become so frequent as to give rise to grave fears for the ruin of our productions. This can have for a result only unemployment, hunger, and misery. The exploitations of the state are conditioned by the same rules as those of private industries. Neither the railways nor the mines nor the other industries of the state can support much longer a condition of affairs under which the expenses are greater than the receipts."

The essential and outstanding fact is that Germany does not work any more. Germany has ceased to be the industrious land of painstaking artisans. The much-vaunted conscientiousness of the German workman is gone—gone at least for the time being. And this fact has been known—and concealed—by the Germans since the end of 1918, when one of the Socialist Ministers in charge of economic reconstruction, August Muller, made his report on the economic situation and the economic problems of the German Empire. Accounts from all papers and from all parts of the land confirm this general relaxation. A reading of the "Schwäbischer Merkur" for January 8, of the "Welt am Montag" for January 16, of "Vorwärts" for January 18, of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" for January 25, and of the "Berliner Tageblatt" for January 30, brings strange narratives of unheard-of conditions.

Soldiers in the country idle away their time in inns and about the villages. They sell their arms and horses in order to keep up their indolent estate. Coal, wood, and quarry stones are in immediate demand for reconstruction. But there is no one or few to lift the snow, to fell the trees, or to break the stones, and the miners seem to have taken to strikes with a will and a vigor. It is asserted on every hand that it is useless to increase the wages when Germany becomes daily less able to produce. "It is an error," states a Berlin journal, "to believe that lack of raw materials is the only cause of the staggering unemployment. We can say without difficulty that a large number of workmen are voluntary idlers. Four years of the war has taken away the taste for work." ("Welt am Montag," January 19, 1919.)

A formal avowal of this fact has even been made by the official organ of the Berlin Government, "Vorwärts," January 18: "In certain branches of our economic life there are orders in quantities. But we are constrained to admit the regrettable circumstance that the production has, on account of voluntary suspensions of work, and due also to sabotage, taken a frightful slump. For instance, in a locomotive factory near Berlin where before the Revolution an engine was turned out every day, there has not been made a single locomotive during the entire month of December. The orders would have made full production possible and the *need for raw materials was largely covered.*"

This same organ of Ebert and of Scheidemann, alarmed at the lawlessness, declares accordingly, on February 2, what no modern Socialist newspaper has ever been found to declare, namely, that if the present situation continues *it would be regretted that the capitalistic constraint has been removed!* In other words, the acknowledgment is made and documented that the Socialistic feeling of duty and responsibility towards the working classes offers no incentive to work, and that it has actually *paid* the workers to simulate unemployment.

Nor have the remedies proposed done away with the proved charms of otiose dignity. True, on January 24, 1919, the new governmental order was to take effect according to which the various communities are invited to withdraw assistance from those who refuse to accept work to which they are sent, even if the work is of a different profession and in a strange locality, provided the physical status of the men selected is satisfactory and the salary offered is not inferior to that prevailing in the communities themselves. This first step towards obligatory labor has since been found to be merely a paper measure. Workmen refuse to change their residence, refuse to be separated from their families and their friends, offer organized protest to all attempts at being "colonized" at strange places, and prefer to remain in the townships where, on one pretext or other, they can peacefully receive their allotment, instead of handling the spade, the rake, or the plowshare.

To conclude this survey, *unemployment in Germany is not the result of lack of foodstuffs or of raw materials in industries* so much as of a change, and a radical one at that, in the inner disposition of the German workman. The ancient discipline founded on the notion of "service" and dependence has been abolished. But the free discipline that Socialism is aiming to have each man impose upon his conscience, the notion of social service, in short, has not yet found its way into the proletariat east of thought. Like Kundry, laborite Germany is *müde, müde!* The disillusionment of defeat, the sudden discovery that, instead of enormous indemnities from their enemies, they themselves were to be placed in bondage in order to expiate their crimes, have worked with all the malice and mischief of the incubus of discouragement. The Germans have, it is easily understandable, labored hard to realize the national dream of world-greatness. Their factories have belched incessant fire, their brows have been bathed in oceans of sweat. And all this to no avail. Is it to be wondered at, then, that but few give a moment's thought to the urgent need of work, that the large masses of workmen refuse to lend an ear to what they now term the "False Gospel of Labor"?

This one lesson, then, stands out supreme amid the clamor and clash of the Peace Conference politicians, a lesson out of the mouths of the Germans themselves, whining with fear or loud with impotent defiance as they now appear to us. When a goodly section of the German press demands that we incontinently send raw material and foodstuffs in unlimited quantities, an equally influential number of them admit that, having started the war with hopes of an economic, if not a political, domination of the globe, the German masses are unable to rise above the disillusionment of their defeat. The war has robbed them of their energies. In strange perverseness, they insist upon prolonging the obsequies and deepening the mourning. In short, together with Russia, they are the classic example of a nation of slackers. What Germany needs is not food or raw material so much as a sound pulling together of the individual nerves in order to overcome her ruinous national neurasthenia.

Supplementing the two foregoing articles, an editorial on page 12 discusses "What the World Owes Germany"

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"ATHENIAN ABERDEEN"

BY THE MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN AND TEMAIR

GEORGE GORDON, fourth Earl of Aberdeen, was the Lord Aberdeen to whom Byron referred when, in his satire on "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," he wrote:

"First in the oat-fed phalanx shall be seen
The travel'd thane, Athenian Aberdeen."

Oat-fed and Athenian would seem to be a strange conjunction; but of course Byron was using the former epithet to fit the main drift of his philippic as a whole; and the somewhat jeering expression recalls Dr. Johnson's entry in his dictionary where the word "oats" is thus explained: "A species of grain used in England for feeding horses and in Scotland for feeding men;" and it will be remembered that a repartee to this would-be sarcasm was given by the Scot who, on being twitted with Dr. Johnson's definition, replied: "Yes, and where will you find better horses or better men?"

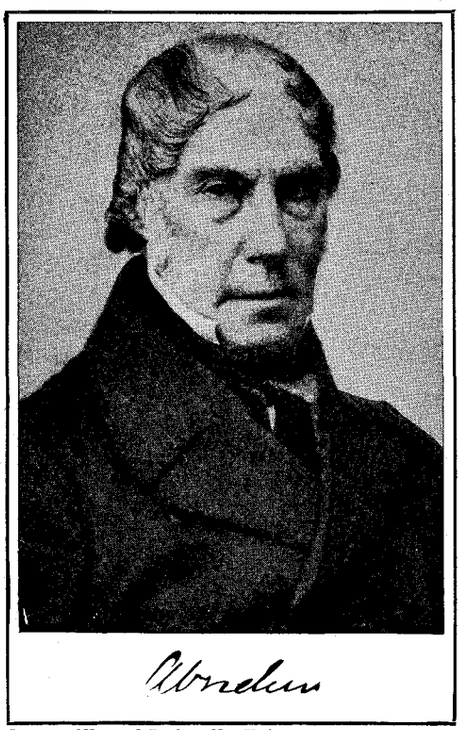
After filling various important offices of state during a long spell of public life (which had been commenced at an early age), Lord Aberdeen became Prime Minister at the beginning of the year 1853. I was then about six years old, and my recollections of my grandfather are very distinct; and no wonder, for he was essentially genial and kind to children. It was his regular habit to drive down from his London house every Saturday or Sunday to the Rangers' Lodge in Greenwich Park (of which he was Ranger), the house being occupied by his eldest son, Lord Haddo, and Lady Haddo, to whom he was devotedly attached. During these visits I used frequently to request him to bring me some specially designated toy when next he came to see us, and he would then tie a knot in his pocket-handkerchief as a reminder. On one occasion my request was for "a cow and a camel." Possibly I had seen in some picture-book these animals harnessed together, though one would think that such a combination would be rare even in Bible lands; but sure enough my grandfather on his next arrival produced a toy cow and a camel, though, as he explained, these were not obtainable yoked together. This occurred during the absorbingly anxious and difficult time of his Premiership. It will perhaps be permissible to recall one other small incident of this period because it is illustrative of the subject of my sketch.

The garden of the Rangers' Lodge was large and well kept. The head gardener was named Basket (his real name). He always appeared in a tall hat—no doubt somewhat antique. He also wore a blue apron tucked to one side except when he was engaged in potting plants. I am sure he was a good gardener, but his temper was not always affable, at least so it seemed to us children. And on one occasion he complained to my grandfather that the children were a trouble and interfered with the flower-beds. Lord Aberdeen at once bethought him of a historic utterance by King Louis Philippe, who was once, through some inadvertence, surprised by the sudden entry of one of the foreign Ambassadors while he, the King, was romping with his children or grandchildren on the floor. The embarrassing moment was relieved by the tact of the King, who, drawing himself up, said to the Ambassador:

"*Et vous, Excellence, vous avez des enfants?*" And so Lord Aberdeen, adopting a somewhat oracular tone, met the point of the complaint by saying:

"Mr. Basket, have *you* any children?"

To which the worthy gardener replied, "Indeed, yes, my lord; and one of my boys is a clerk in an office, and I shall be very glad if your lordship will use your influence to get him promoted."



Courtesy of Harper & Brothers, New York
From "The Earl of Aberdeen," by The Hon. Sir Arthur Gordon

I have alluded to these incidents as indicating how different Lord Aberdeen was in private life from the austere and solemn person that he was widely supposed by repute to be—and it must be admitted that his manner and aspect were sometimes such as to give to strangers some ground for that impression. Thus Mr. Gladstone used to tell us that when, in the year 1837, Sir Robert Peel offered to him the position of Under-Secretary for the Colonies—Mr. Gladstone's first important official post—Sir Robert added, "You'd better go at once to see Lord Aberdeen," who was then Secretary of State for the Colonies; and Mr. Gladstone declared that he went with feelings of veritable trepidation and alarm, because, as he said, although he had heard of Lord Aberdeen's high character, he had also always understood that he was a man of cold manners and haughty reserve; but before three minutes of conversation, all Mr. Gladstone's apprehensions "melted away like snow in the sun," and that interview was the commencement of a friendship which lasted during the remainder of Lord Aberdeen's life. Of this friendship Mr. Gladstone also said to me, "I have admired and respected many statesmen, but of your grandfather alone I could say that I loved him."

As Prime Minister Lord Aberdeen had no easy task. His Government was a coalition, which of course usually means that all the ordinary difficulties of a Prime Minister are inevitably increased, especially when such an administration includes several members whose previous careers or attainments cause them to feel that they would be quite as fully qualified as the Premier (or, in their own opinion, even better qualified) to occupy his position. Such, for instance, was apparently the attitude of one of Lord Aberdeen's colleagues, Lord Palmerston. During one of my grandfather's weekly visits to the Rangers' Lodge Lady Haddo said to him: "But, papa, if Lord Palmerston is so anxious to be Secretary for War, why not appoint him?" "Well, you see," replied my grandfather, "this is a coalition Government, and we must keep the balance of parties. Already there are seven Whigs to five Peelites; and the War Office being at such a time as this the most important post next to the Prime Minister's, if I put Palmerston there, the effect would be disturbing; so the Duke of Newcastle must be Secretary for War and Palmerston will have the Home Office." This was just what Lord Palmerston did not desire, and he became a decidedly restless member of the team. A little story is told, which, so far as I know, has never appeared in print, that may possibly indicate that Lord Palmerston did not take a very serious view of the duties of his department; at any rate, it illustrates a certain easy jocularity which became one of his characteristics and certainly promoted his later successes and popularity. A certain notorious criminal named Palmer had been hung for poisoning. The local authorities of the town where he had lived, which I need not mention, considered that it would be desirable that the name of the place should be altered; and accordingly a deputation proceeded to London to place this request before the Home Secretary. Lord Palmerston discouraged the idea, but eventually said: "Well, gentlemen, if you are bent upon changing the designation of your town, why not let it be named after me, as I happen to be at present the Secretary of State for Home Affairs?" After brief reflection the deputation withdrew, and the name of the

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town has remained unchanged to this day, and surely without detriment.

But if Lord Palmerston was a troublesome member of the Cabinet, Lord John Russell was not less a disturbing force. He frequently threatened to resign, and, although there need be no question as to his sincerity, the course which he eventually adopted (namely, resigning at the moment when there was most need for loyal co-operation—that is to say, in the face of a motion which was practically a vote of censure on the Government) was most embarrassing for his colleagues.

It may be permissible to quote here a portion of a letter written some time previously by Lord Aberdeen to the Duke of Newcastle:

"You must allow me, my dear Duke, very strongly to recommend to you a disposition to put the most charitable construction upon all things. If we are to act at all with Lord John, it is clear that to do so to any good purpose it must be upon a footing of mutual confidence and respect. He may have many failings, which we all have, but if I did not think him essentially honorable and true there could be no cordiality between us, and therefore no common action."

It is tempting to quote further from the correspondence of that period, but doubtless the indulgence of the editors of The Outlook must not be too freely taxed. Fortunately a biography of Lord Aberdeen is now in course of preparation, and its publication may be looked for in the near future.[1]

During the winter of 1853–4 ominous war clouds were accumulating and a war fever was being fomented throughout England. The Prime Minister was by disposition eminently a man of peace. And, even apart from this, he had in early life passed through an experience which indelibly impressed upon him a vivid sense of the horrors of war.

It happened that in the year 1813, before he was thirty years of age, he was intrusted by the British Government with an important embassy, the primary object of which was to induce Austria to join the allies in the great war against Napoleon. This mission (the purpose of which was attained) involved Lord Aberdeen's personal presence at the various headquarters of the allies during an extended period, and during his travels in company with the allied armies he witnessed scenes, especially after the battle of Leipsic, which were of an appalling character. In those days, of course, there were no "high explosives," etc.; on the other hand, the arrangements for the care of the wounded were lamentably defective, and it was such sights as that of many wounded men left lying among the dead on the battlefield sometimes for days together, crying, often in vain, for help, that imparted to Lord Aberdeen "that abhorrence of any but defensive war" which he retained for the remainder of his life.

During all the anxious months while the question of war or peace with Russia was being agitated Lord Aberdeen might truly have said in the words of the Psalmist: "I labor for peace; but when I speak unto them thereof, they make them ready for battle." And in March, 1854, war was declared by England and France against Russia.

By the beginning of 1855 there was some hope of a reasonable peace being secured, but the motion in Parliament (already alluded to) for an inquiry into the conduct of the war, which was tantamount to a vote of censure, having been carried, the Aberdeen Cabinet resigned. It is a curious comment, however, on the whirligig of politics and of time that within a very few months most of the members of that Cabinet found themselves again in office, with Lord Palmerston as Prime Minister, and it is worth remarking that in this *dénouement* Lord Aberdeen, being out of office, gave his assistance and advice in support of Lord Palmerston.

When I again saw my grandfather, in 1856, at the family home in Scotland, he was much changed. No doubt advancing years had their effect, but I am convinced that it was the war that broke his health and spirits; and I cannot remember seeing him smile again. A pathetic proof of the depth of his feelings on that subject came to light after his death. I must premise that the improvements carried out by him on his Scottish estates had included the building of schools, manses, etc., in addition, of course, to the erection of numerous buildings connected with agriculture and the planting of millions of trees. A new church was contemplated for the parish of Methlick, in which Haddo House is situated; but, to the surprise of many who knew how congenial to him would be the building of a new church, which was certainly needed, Lord Aberdeen indicated that he would leave that work to be done by his eldest son when he succeeded to the title and estate; and after Lord Aberdeen had passed away there was found among his private documents something which explained his attitude; namely, on slips of paper were written by his own hand the words of verses in the Old Testament (1 Chron. xxii. 7, 8): "And David said to Solomon, My son, as for me, it was in my mind to build an house unto the name of the Lord my God: but the word of the Lord came to me, saying, Thou hast shed blood abundantly, and hast made great wars: thou shalt not build an house unto my name, because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in my sight."

But, although the declining years of his life were thus saddened, there was serenity and the old domestic charm. Being still a small urchin, I used often while my grandfather was breakfasting to present to him a billiard ball, which was supposed to represent a boiled egg, placed in the cup-shaped top of an inkstand. There was an interested motive in this attention, for it was gravely responded to by the bestowal of bun and jam, these being of course unattainable at my much earlier Spartan breakfast in the nursery.

In the autumn of 1857 there was an episode which cheered and gratified Lord Aberdeen. This was a visit from Queen Victoria, who was accompanied by the Prince Consort and most of their family.

Lord Aberdeen's feeling toward the Queen was always that of a peculiarly affectionate and loyal devotion. The warmth of her Majesty's friendship for him was no secret, and it was of no ephemeral sort. I possess a volume ("Life of the Prince Consort"), received as a gracious gift from Queen Victoria, which bears on the fly-leaf, in her Majesty's autograph, these words:

> "To John Campbell Gordon," etc.,
> "Grandson of the Queen's valued friend, the Fourth Earl of Aberdeen.
> "VICTORIA, R."

Lord Aberdeen's death took place in December, 1860.

In the British National Temple of Fame, Westminster Abbey, his monument is a fine marble bust, and below it are inscribed simply his name and one single word in Greek character—Δικαιότατος—"Most Just." This epitaph was suggested by Dean Stanley, and no doubt there is an appropriateness in this mode of attributing, through the language of the Athenians, this high and noble quality. But no one single expression could delineate the main features of a truly comprehensive character, and I venture to conclude by quoting some brief expressions from a tribute to Lord Aberdeen which was offered by his distinguished friend Mr. Gladstone:

"There were several mental virtues that he possessed in a degree very peculiar; there were, I think, one or two in which he stood almost alone. . . . I will name the following characteristics, one and all of which were more prominent in him than in any public man I ever knew: mental calmness; the absence of all egotism; the love of exact justice; a thorough tolerance of spirit; and last, and most of all, an entire absence of suspicion. There was something very remarkable in the combination of these qualities as well as in their separate possession. . . . This entire immunity from suspicion, which makes our minds in general like a haunted place, and the sense of the immunity which he conveyed to his friends in all his dealings with them, combined with the deep serenity of his mind, which ever seemed to beguile and allay by some kindly process of nature excitement in others, gave an indescribable charm to all intercourse with him in critical and difficult circumstances. . . . All the qualities and parts in which he was great were those that are the very foundation-stones of our being; as foundation-stones they are deep, and as being deep they are withdrawn from view; but time is their witness and their friend, and in the final distribution of posthumous fame Lord Aberdeen has nothing to forfeit, he has only to receive."

[1] The editing of the work has been intrusted by the present Lord Aberdeen to Lady Frances Balfour, daughter of the Duke of Argyle, who held his first public office in the fourth Earl's administration. Lady Frances Balfour has already made her mark in literature. She is a sister-in-law of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour.

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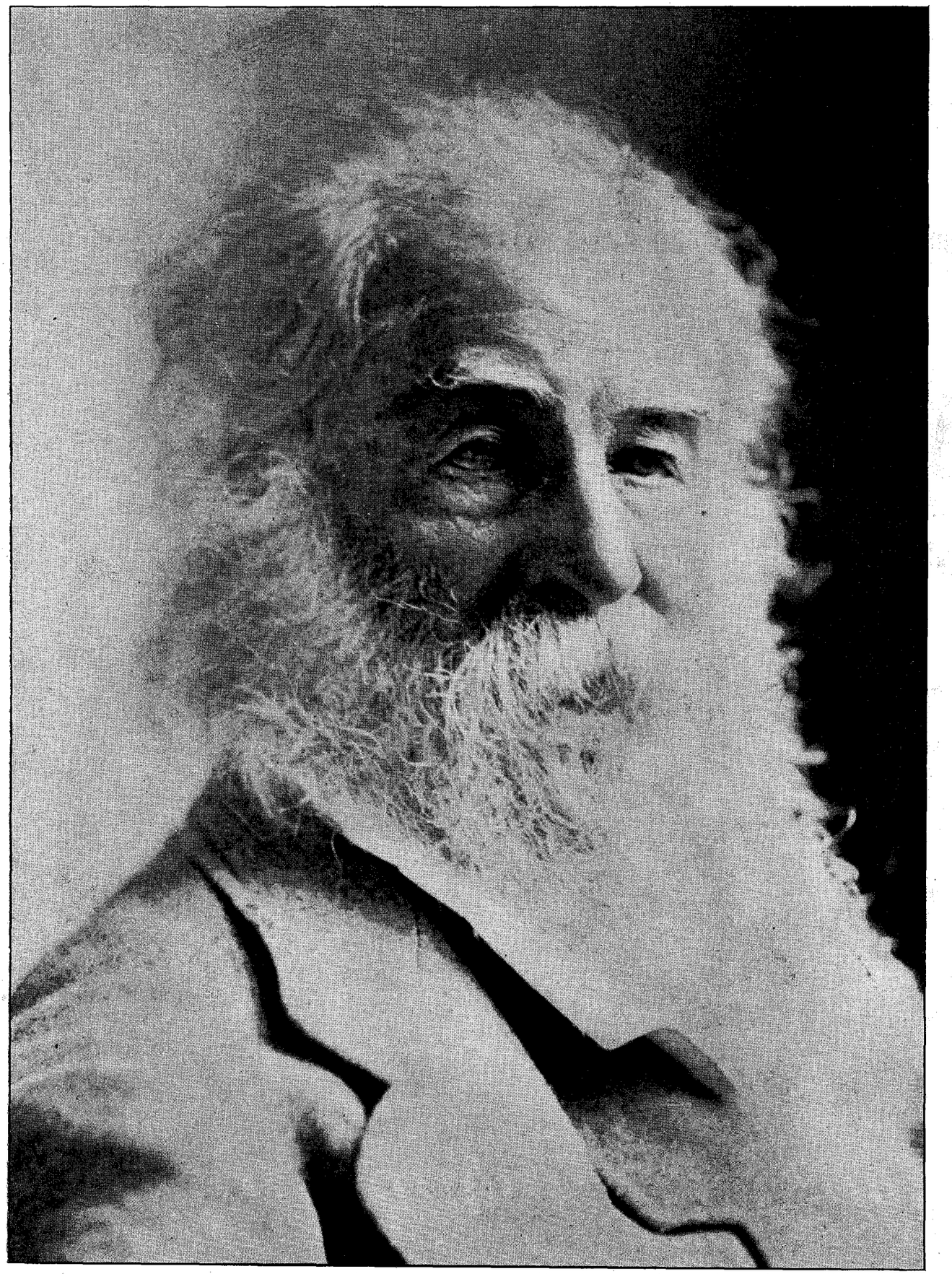

WALT WHITMAN — 1819–1919

The poet was born on May 31, a hundred years ago. On page 34 of this issue will be found an article on Whitman's place in American literature

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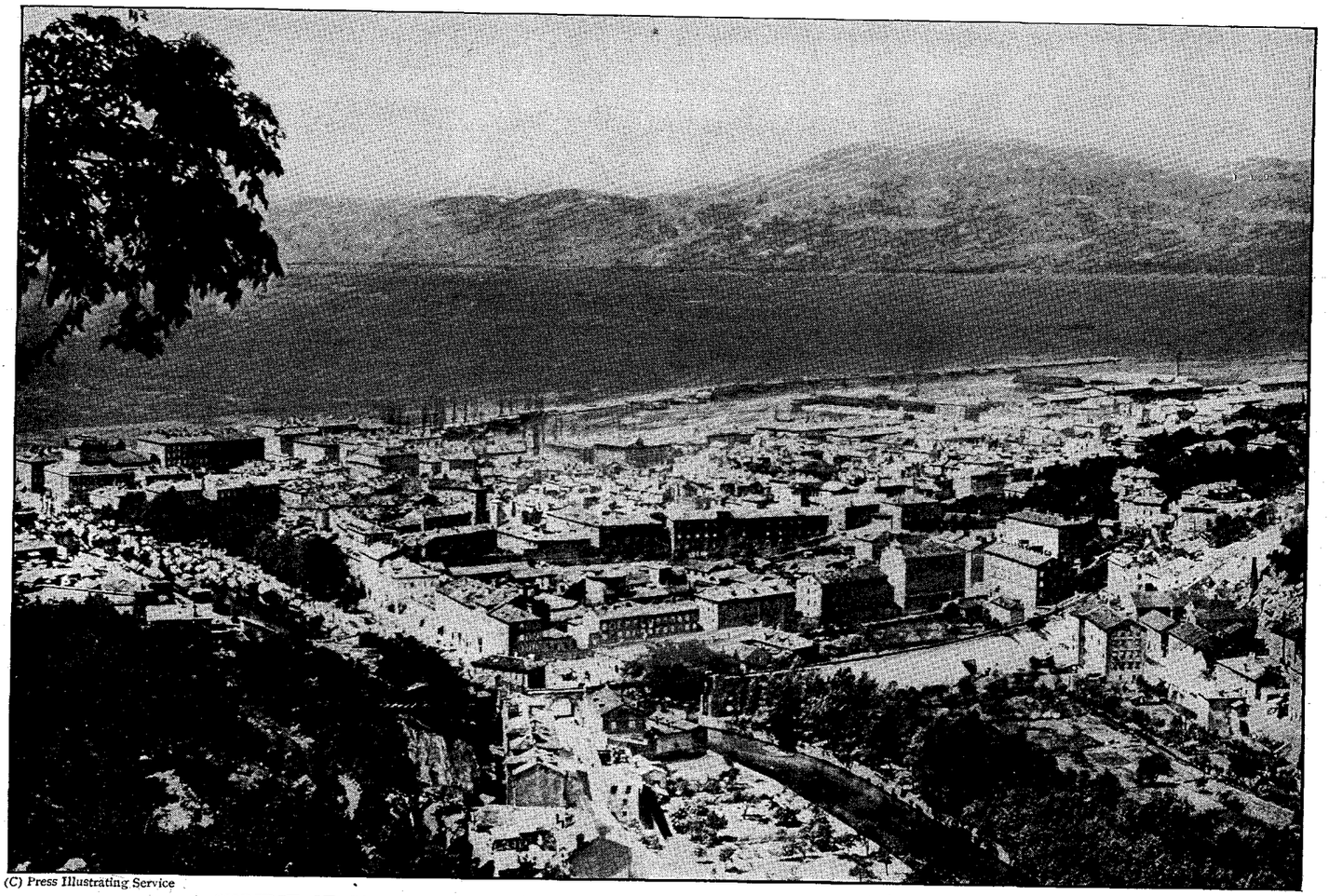

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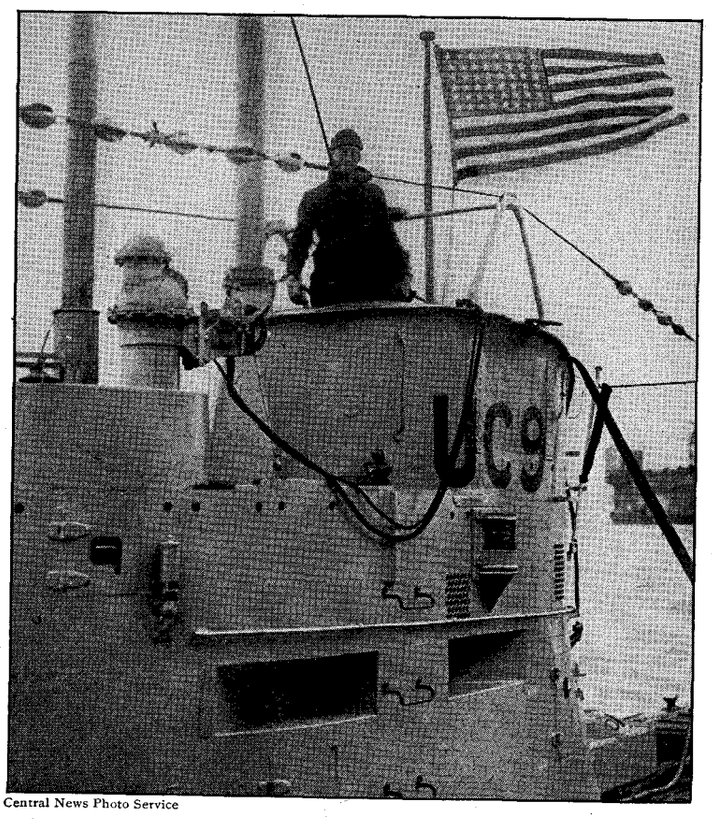
A SUBJECT OF CONTENTION AMONG THE ALLIES—THE CITY OF FIUME, ON THE ADRIATIC

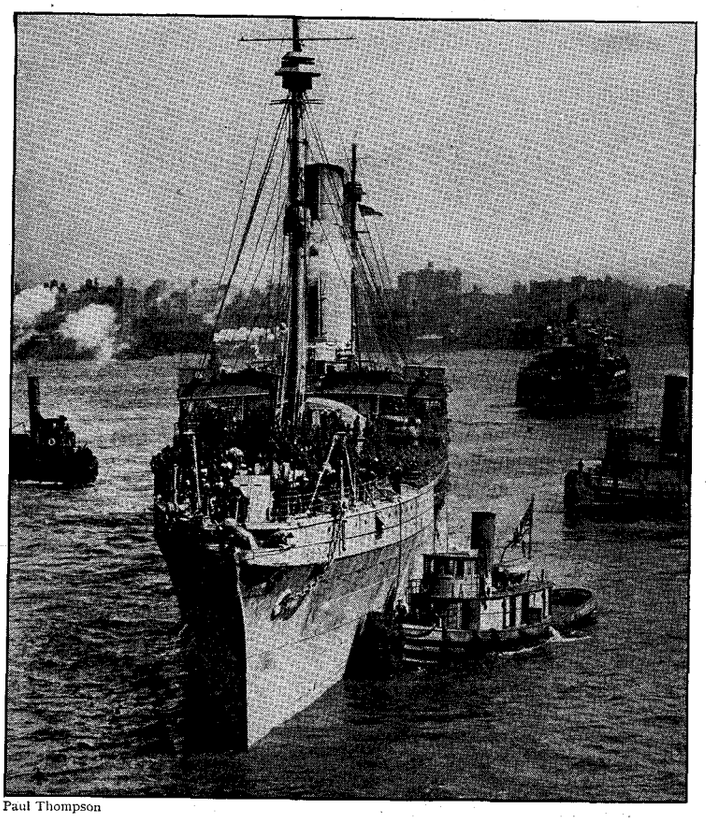
Fiume has been the principal seaport of Hungary; it possesses several harbors, upon the improvement of which large sums have been spent. The possession of this place is a matter of dispute between Italy and the Jugoslavs. See editorial comment



Central News Photo Service

A GERMAN U-BOAT WITH THE STARS AND STRIPES FLOATING ABOVE IT

This boat, which recently arrived in New York Harbor from England, is one of the U-boats that were surrendered by the Germans to the Allies on the signing of the armistice



Paul Thompson

THE HARRISBURG BRINGING HOME THE 165TH REGIMENT (THE OLD 69TH)

New York City has its favorite regiments, and among them the old 69th has always held a high place. The city gave an enthusiastic welcome to the men on their arrival, April 21

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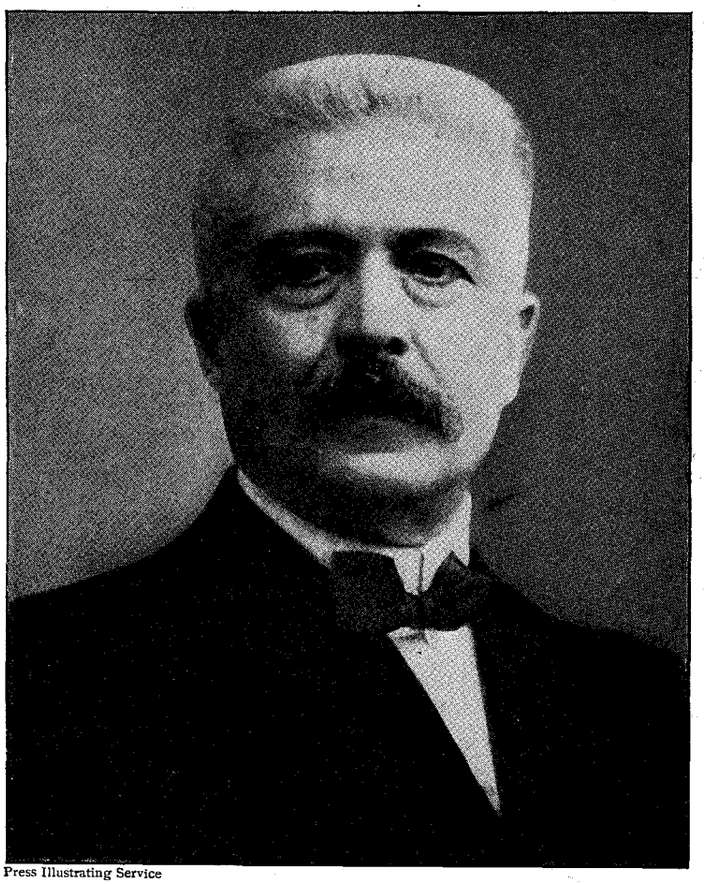


Press Illustrating Service

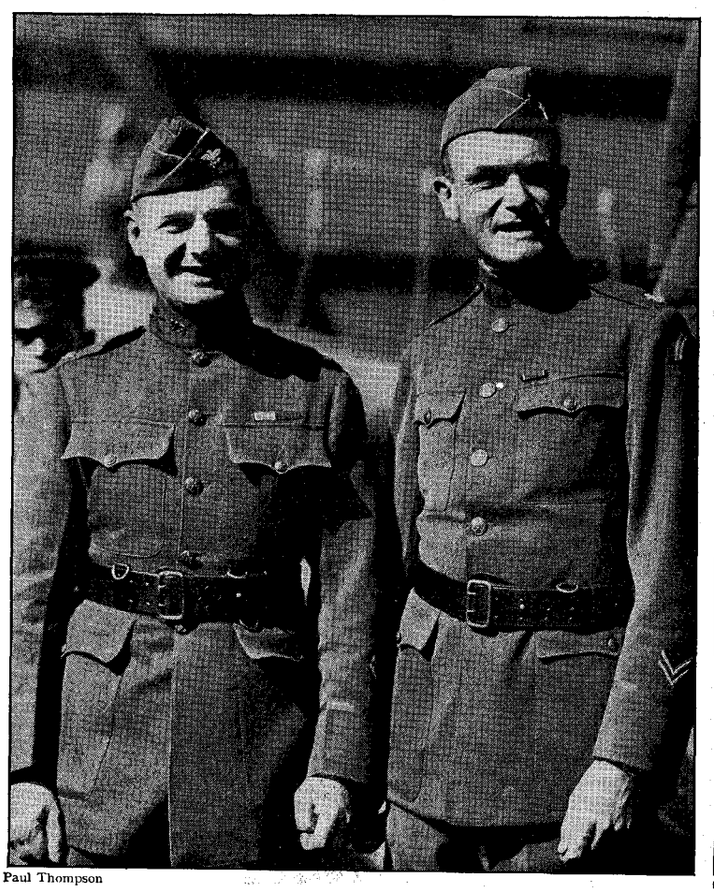
VITTORIO ORLANDO, THE ITALIAN PREMIER, HEAD OF THE ITALIAN PEACE DELEGATION

Signor Orlando has been a chief figure at the Peace Conference in Paris, particularly conspicuous now because of the crisis in the Conference produced by the controversy over the rights of Italy in the Adriatic

Bain News Service

COUNT VON BROCKDORFF-RANTZAU, HEAD OF THE GERMAN PEACE DELEGATION

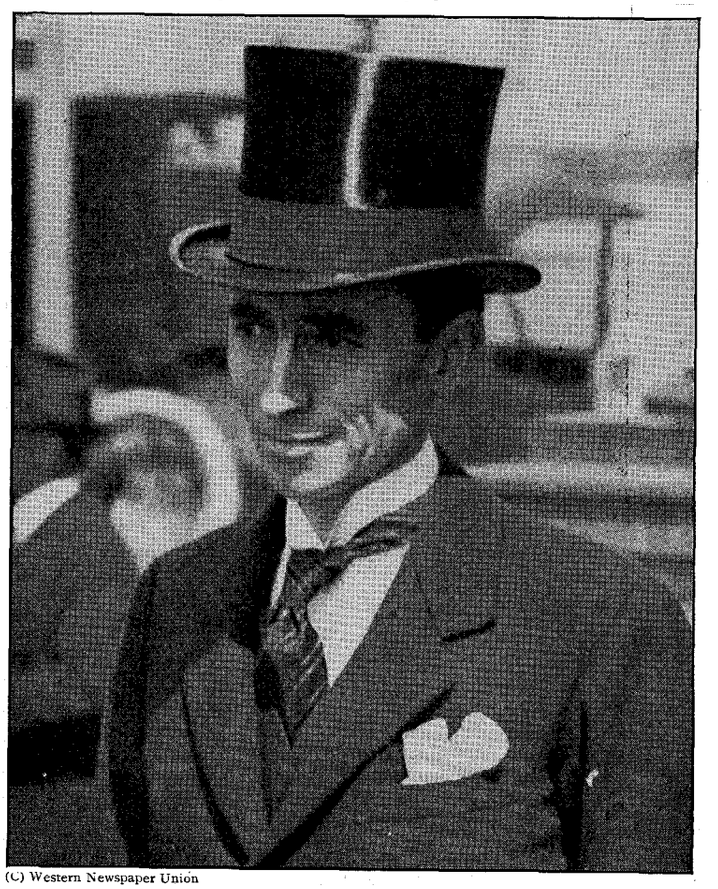
Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau goes to Versailles as a *plenipotentiary* having power to accept terms and sign a peace treaty. He occupies the responsible post of Foreign Minister in Germany's present Government



Paul Thompson

COLONEL DONOVAN AND FATHER DUFFY, OF THE OLD 69TH REGIMENT

The photograph was taken on the arrival of this regiment (now the 165th U. S. Infantry) on the Harrisburg. Colonel Donovan wears three wound stripes. Father Duffy is a man of courage and a worthy companion to his Colonel



(C) Western Newspaper Union

HUGH S. GIBSON, OUR FIRST MINISTER TO THE NEW REPUBLIC OF POLAND

Mr. Gibson, who until recently was Secretary of the American Embassy at Paris, is on his way to Warsaw with President Paderewski; he will represent the United States at the capital of the new Republic

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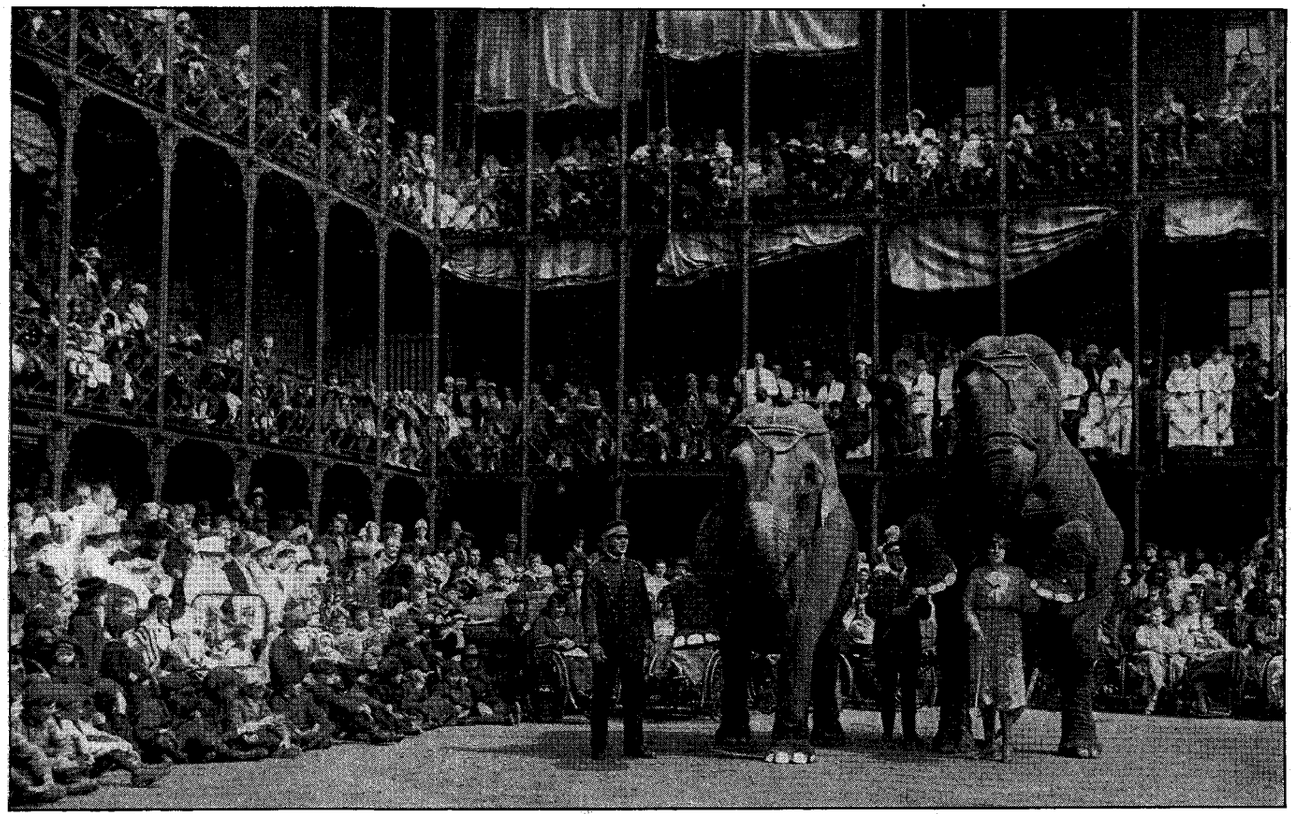
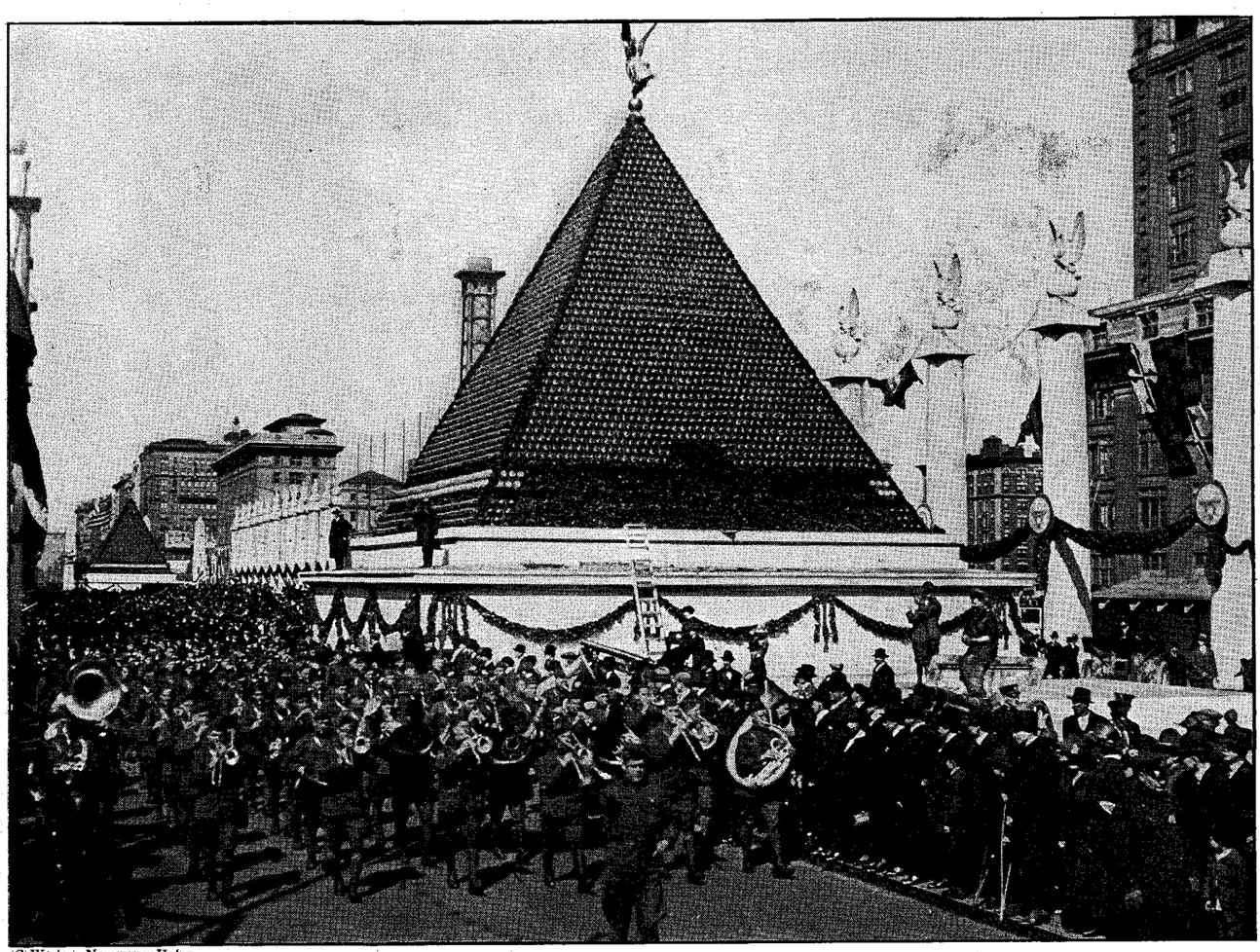


International Film Service

CIRCUS ELEPHANTS ENTERTAINING PATIENTS AT BELLEVUE HOSPITAL, NEW YORK CITY

Sick people cannot go to the circus, so the circus comes to them—when its owners are of the right sort. The picture shows a gathering of Bellevue's patients, many children being among them, who have assembled in one of the courts of the hospital to watch the "stunts" of the trained elephants of the "world's greatest aggregation of wonders"



(C) Western Newspaper Union

PERSHING'S BAND MAKES MUSIC ON "VICTORY WAY" IN NEW YORK CITY

The A. E. F. Headquarters Band, familiarly known as "Pershing's Band," is seen in this picture as it passes along Victory Way, on Park Avenue, at the beginning of the Victory Loan drive. The huge pyramid in the center is composed of German helmets captured during the war

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CHILDREN AND TOYS

BY NORA ATWOOD

AUTHOR OF "THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE KINDERGARTEN"

THE number and variety of toys that are provided for the children, or even for the only child, of our comfortably conditioned Americans constitute a source of constant surprise and inquiry to the intelligent observer. It would seem as if the indulgent parents, the fond relatives, and the devoted friends vied with one another in providing toys for the children, and that they were guided chiefly by the thought, "the more the merrier." In some cases there seems to be a kind of rivalry between families, the high aim being to see whose child can boast the largest number of and the most expensive toys.

The heterogeneous character of the toys indicates that they are generally selected with no thought of the educational significance of toys. Some of these parents and guardians of children would undoubtedly laugh at the idea of a toy as an educational means. In their minds a toy is solely for amusement and entertainment.

The idea that children get their entire education within the four walls of a school-room is long since obsolete. We all know, whether we think much on the subject or not, that a large part of one's education is derived outside of the school-room. The little child's education begins in the early months of his life, and as he emerges from the passive to the more active state of his being toys begin to be a very important element in the educational process.

The little child is more or less a passenger in these early years. He must go where the adult directs, he must do as he is told, he must accept the environment provided for him. He has, in short, little choice, in spite often of vehement protest, but to accept what the adult sees fit to furnish him. And yet, even in these early years, he often indicates his need—the thing which his developing being hungers for—if only we adults have the understanding mind. His treatment of his toys is frequently a lesson for us, if we are wise enough to heed it. Witness, for example, in the case of a little child two or three years of age who has this heterogeneous mass of toys provided for him, the things which he discards and destroys, and then note the toys to which he clings, the toys of which he never tires. Is there not a lesson in this for those who have the will to see?

The study of the educational value of toys presents two aspects, the positive and the negative. The toy in itself is a material thing which has for the purchaser a neutral aspect. It is only when taken in relation to the individual child that it becomes something more than a thing of wood and paint or of kid and bisque. For Johnny, aged two, this box of elaborate architectural blocks may present a negative aspect, for it invites to destruction; whereas for Harold or Dorothy, aged six, it becomes a positive agency, opening up delightful fields of new endeavor and rich reward.

TOYS AND TRAITS

It makes, therefore, a great difference in our estimate of toys whether we look at them simply as interesting inventions designed to amuse and entertain children or whether we look at them more critically to ascertain how they will function in the developing life of a child. It makes a still greater difference which point of view we hold when we purchase these toys for our children. We may thus be a direct means of turning the activity of the children upon whom we bestow these purchases into developing and productive channels or into dulling and destructive courses.

Let us for a moment catalogue some of the positive and negative effects of toys, so that we may more clearly understand what we mean when we speak of toys as an educational agency.

Toys lead primarily either to a constructive or a destructive tendency. Toys develop either a selfish or an unselfish instinct in children. Toys kindle the imagination or they dull it. Toys lead either to contentment or discontent. Toys lay the foundation for stability of character or for the vacillating, restless temperament. Toys engender care, thoughtfulness, responsibility, or heedlessness, thoughtlessness, irresponsibility. Toys lead to the development of that most valuable trait, the protecting instinct, or they generate indifference and utter disregard of both the material and the living object.

It is perhaps needless to emphasize the fact that the toy in itself could never accomplish these results, but the moment it is brought into relationship with the child it begins to affect that child either positively or negatively, as the case may be. This effect is conditioned on many circumstances: the individual nature of the child; the relation which the toy bears to the age of the child—that is, the adaptation of the toy to the child; the quality of the toy, whether it is calculated to incite to activity or whether it is so finished and perfect a thing in itself that it dulls the imagination and checks activity; the number of toys which a child possesses; and, last but not least, the character of the child's home, which vitally affects the relation of the child to his toys.

THE IDEAL TOY

In emphasizing the educational significance of toys we do not minimize their value as a means of entertainment for the child. The truth is that those toys which possess in the highest degree an educational value are the toys that contribute in the largest measure to the entertainment of children. They have a permanent worth, and therefore, from whatever point of view you approach the question—social, economic, or educational—they are the toys that pay the largest interest on your investment.

The little child, if normal, is during his waking hours incessantly active. He must be doing something. He will be doing something; and his elders are sometimes hard pressed to find employment for his seemingly superabundant activity. Toys are one of the means we supply to meet this activity of children, and, if properly selected, they fulfill this purpose happily and adequately.

This leads me to state that the ideal toy is the toy with which the child can do something. It is the toy that absorbs his activity, physical and mental.

There is no more interesting sight than a child absorbed in his play, his lithe body active, responsive, and his mind alert and often creative. Toys have a more or less important part in the plays of children—more, if they are stimulating and suggestive; less, if they are too perfect and complete in themselves. Thus the rag doll and the plain little bisque doll, or even the doll made for the occasion from a shawl, are more stimulating and suggestive in the child's plays than the costly doll elegantly attired. The last is too complete to leave any room for the play of the child's imagination. She is what she is; whereas the cruder dolls can be transformed into babies, little girls, ladies, and the like, and so fit more truly into the creative plays of children.

It should be noted that it is through these creative plays that the child gets a valuable phase of his development. They help him to find himself and to adjust himself to the mysterious world in which he lives.

WHAT IS A SHOVEL WITHOUT A SAND-PILE?

There are many simple and inexpensive toys which are specially valuable for the developing child. Blocks, if adapted to the age of the child, are always a stimulating incentive to play and an agency by which he gains many ideas as well as a means of self-expression. The little pail accompanied by a little shovel, if in proximity to a sand-pile, is a source of great delight to the very little child and provides a legitimate outlet for his activity; but the pail and the shovel not put to use become dead and meaningless. The writer recalls a little girl who used to walk out with her nurse, carrying a little pail and shovel. When the nurse was not looking, she would make a detour from the walk and begin to shovel dirt into her pail. As soon as the nurse missed her she would turn, make a rush and grab the child, brush off her dress, empty the pail, admonish the child to "be good," and pull her back into her sedate and ladylike occupation of walking. Again and again

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the child would make the effort to utilize her toy, only at last to be carried back to the hotel howling with disappointment. The nurse learned nothing. She was blind to the hunger of this child.

A box of crayons and plenty of good drawing paper of an inexpensive variety, as well as a pair of blunt scissors and paper for cutting, afford both an outlet for the activity of children and a means of entertainment and profit for many a rainy day. One of our well-known illustrators says that he got his start in his profession with a pair of blunt scissors, scraps of paper, and crayons when he was a small lad recovering from an illness.

Water-color paints are another old-fashioned and valuable toy. Tools, both for the garden and for carpentry, are excellent toys, provided they are of good quality so that they are really usable; but, given these, as with the water-color paints, the child must have a legitimate outlet for their use. He must have pictures which he is permitted to paint, a plot of ground where he may play at gardening, wood and nails and some directions so that he may make things that are satisfying with his tools. Otherwise, of course he'll paint up one of your good books, he'll hoe up your plants, and hammer your mahogany chairs. Why shouldn't he? He'd be stupid if he didn't.

The writer remembers a little fellow of four in a home where she once visited, a lusty, strong little chap, whose days were spent, seemingly, in devising mischief. Everything that an active brain and a pair of stout legs and willing hands could accomplish that boy did. "Why, John!" was the wailing cry heard again and again from the mother as she discovered some new depredation of that small boy. That boy's mischief was a plain case of lack of legitimate outlets for tremendous vitality. He needed toys that would absorb and use up his energy. His mother spent her time in pulling him out of mischief instead of studying to understand and supply his needs.

EXPENSIVE AND INEXPENSIVE TOYS

The cost of a toy does not necessarily indicate its value. There are many expensive toys that are distinctly valuable to the developing child—toys that train him to think and to act quickly, toys that stimulate to some degree the inventive spirit; but there are also a great many simple, inexpensive toys that are equally good, giving the child the same training, if not in so attractive a guise. Mechanical and electrical toys are found in large numbers, some of them simply a means to divert a child for a time, many of them truly educative.

The real test of the value of a toy is, Can the child do something with it? Will it employ his activity in a legitimate way? Coupled with this must go the judgment as to whether a particular toy is adapted to the particular individual for whom it is designed. Not merely the personality of the individual must be taken into account, but also his environment. A little boy who lived in a town where he had a large yard space in which to play was presented with a set of freight cars, with tracks, turntable, and switches, made by hand and of wood. Although somewhat crude, this was an admirable toy, and afforded this small boy and his playmates untold pleasure. It called for considerable ingenuity to put the various parts together; it gave the child, in a small way, a knowledge of the working of a railway system, and it afforded a splendid opportunity for the play of his imagination. It had another value in that it suggested and invited co-operative play, and thus the benefits of this toy were extended to other children, and the boy himself was gaining a most valuable experience—that of sharing one's possessions. This plaything which covered yards of space was well adapted to the environment of this particular boy, but fancy what consternation such a gift would occasion a boy's parents living in the restricted quarters of a city apartment!

FITTING THE TOY TO THE AGE

The question of age is another important element to be considered in this problem of adaptation. Toys which delight the child of two generally make little appeal to the child of five or six, while toys which absorb the activity of the child of five or six are far beyond anything but the physical grasp of the child of two years of age. A little girl just past her first birthday was presented at Christmas time with a box of architectural blocks made of wood. The mother, like many another, not being a wise woman, handed the blocks over to this baby instead of putting them away for future use. The child did what any child of her years would be sure to do, grasped them and then threw them about the room. She was at this stage of her development mentally incapable of seeing any other possibility in this material. The result was that before many days some of the blocks were missing, and some minus their delicate minaret-like tops; and, alas! the seeds of a destructive habit were sown in this child's mind.

Blocks are one of the very best of toys, but their educative purpose is defeated when they are not adapted to the age, and thus to the capabilities, of the child. For the very young child the plain cubical blocks are the suitable material. They are what he can use productively. They lend themselves readily to the towers he likes to build and to the "choo-choo" trains that never fail to absorb the interest of the young American. When this material fails to absorb the attention of the child, oblong blocks should be provided, and, still later, blocks presenting a division of the cubical or square blocks, and blocks with a division of the oblong blocks, or something of equal value, and, lastly, at the age of five or six, or even later, according to the degree of development of the child, the elaborate architectural blocks.

When presented in this way, blocks are not only a constant source of delight to children, but are also a means of productive activity, developing the child's creative powers in a sane and healthy fashion.

The little child will sometimes give a remarkable exhibition of selective ability. The writer at one time experimented with a two-year-old boy. She gave him as a plaything the so-called Fifth Gift of the kindergarten, which consists of a box of blocks containing twenty-one whole cubes, six half-cubes (large triangular prisms), and twelve quarter-cubes (small triangular prisms). The child observed these blocks for a moment or two and then deliberately removed all the half and quarter cubes and threw them to one side. This done, he played for a long time happily with the plain square blocks (the cubes), making towers and trains. The experiment was repeated three times, the child going through the same procedure each time. The triangular prisms meant nothing to this two-year-old; they had no suggestion for him; they were simply waste material to be thrown aside. But if these blocks had been given him at the age of five, we would have found him utilizing all the blocks in various constructions; they would then have been suggestive, stimulating material.

SOME OBSERVATIONS ABOUT DOLLS

The doll, from earliest times, has been an ideal toy; and the species doll, though it is not generally recognized, is a form of toy that calls for adaptation to the different stages of child growth. The fascinating rubber doll, the rag doll, the little girl doll, the boy doll, the baby doll, the lady doll, the delightful tiny bisque dolls and paper dolls—all meet needs of varying stages of child growth.

The rubber doll and the rag doll are adapted to the early periods; but the doll dressed in its long baby clothes should come much later, often as late as the age of six, when the maternal instinct is far more evident than at two or three or even four, and needs something upon which to expend itself, for which there is nothing better than this type of doll. How many little girls are there who have literally yearned for a baby doll in long clothes, and have received instead from their devoted parents a wonderful specimen of doll dressed in silk or satin!—a sort of mongrel, as she is neither baby nor little girl nor grown-up lady.

Those fascinating creatures, the tiny bisque dolls, are often a perplexity to mothers who have forgotten their own childhood, or perhaps have failed to catch the significance of many of the experiences of their childhood. "Why," we hear them say, "does Mary spend so much time with those little dolls and pay no attention at all to her beautiful big doll? Last year nothing would do but the big doll, and now she entirely neglects it." And this is true. Mary is now seven or eight years of age—she may be even nine—and her time and energy are all spent upon tiny bisque dolls, to the neglect of the beautiful big doll. "Why is it?" the mother asks. The answer is simple. These dolls meet the little girl's

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need for some form of *productive* activity. The big doll and her paraphernalia are too stable, not of a sufficiently flexible nature, to meet her desire to do and to accomplish. In the tiny bisque dolls she finds a medium adapted to her ability upon which to expend her activity—her growing tendency to produce and originate. Witness, for example, the doll's outfit that springs into existence through the activity of industrious fingers and an alert, inventive brain—dresses, coats, hats, and not only these, but the furniture for a house for these dolls is now made by utilizing boxes, spools, and other odds and ends.

Crude, do you tell us that this work is? To be sure it is; but it is honest work, the product of the child's own activity, and into it has gone the joy of achievement and the consciousness of creative power. Do we adults not know what it means to us when we achieve some given aim and the joy that comes to us from anything into which we feel that an element of originality or creativity has entered? Knowing this, cannot we realize what this productive play of the child means to her? It is an act of *self-expression* as truly as our adult deeds of achievement are, and it is fraught with deep significance.

Some mothers lament this use of activity that might be put to more practical ends. "Why not have the children make dresses for their big dolls, something that would teach them to sew?" is the burden of their lament. Ah, there's the rub! Cannot you see that the making of the wardrobe for the big doll is beyond children of these years? Never deceive yourself with the idea that it is play. The fact is that it is too big a piece of work to be accomplished in a short time; and let it be said right here that if you want to stimulate the productive activity of children, the thing which they are given to do must be something that is accomplished quickly, that has a near, not a remote, result. The work designed for the big doll of necessity would be directed; and what gives significance to the work for the tiny bisque dolls, which the children attack and accomplish with such zest and joy, is the fact that it is an act of *self-expression*.

At the ages we are considering—seven, eight, and nine—the paper doll competes for attention with the tiny bisque doll. At an earlier age the finished paper doll, with its ready-made outfit, gives great satisfaction to children; but now the doll cut from the fashion book, with the outfit designed by the active mind and made by the industrious fingers of the child, gives greater satisfaction and forms another admirable means of self-expression. What visions of wonderful costumes does a girl of these years conjure up at the sight of sheets of colored tissue paper, paper lace, and adorable shiny paper! Whole wedding trousseaus are prepared from this delectable material, showing how observation, inventiveness and skill in designing, and the power of expression are developing in these young girls.

CONCERNING BOYS

The developing boys, no less than the growing girls, need toys adapted to their increasing powers. They, too, must have something that will stimulate and put to the test their developing powers of observation, of inventiveness, of skill in manual expression. They, too, yearn to produce, to create. A load of slab wood proved a fine plaything for some boys I once knew; a primitive form of dwelling without the use of a nail was the resultant product.

CITY TOYS AND COUNTRY TOYS

The problem of supplying suitable toys is a much simpler one for the parents whose children enjoy the environment of country life than for those whose children are confined within the limits of a city. The child with the incentives which the outdoor world of the country provides largely makes his own play world, and adds to his few and often simple toys playthings of his own creation. His play world is often one rich in imagination, fertile in originality. The children of our big cities who are not favored by summer outings at the shore or in the country lead a much more artificial life. They lack the natural play incentives that the outdoor world of the country affords, as well as the space in which to enact their plays, and hence are more dependent on the purchased toy. For this reason their need of toys adapted to their developing powers is even more urgent than that of the children of the country, and calls for a much more careful study of means and adaptation.

QUALITY VERSUS QUANTITY

It is not an exaggeration to say that the American child suffers from an oversupply rather than an under-supply of toys. His lack is not that of quantity, but of quality—of toys that really fit his requirements, and thus tend both to entertain and develop him. This habit of surfeiting our children with toys is a menace which few parents appreciate, and the few who do appreciate it too often lack the courage or the initiative to mitigate the evil.

No little child is capable of appreciating or enjoying a large number of toys at one time. If he is of an orderly turn of mind, he may evolve a selective process adapted to time and place, or he may do as a small friend of mine, abetted by her parents, did. Her nursery was lined on three sides with shelves, on which were placed every conceivable type of toy. Her friends were allowed to enter this sacred room and gaze, much as one would do in a toy shop, only here they could not purchase anything and take it away. After their tour of observation they were taken to another room, where they played with her architectural blocks and her dolls.

More often a superabundance of toys develops directly or indirectly a train of unfortunate habits. Destructivity is particularly prominent in this train, for where a succession or a superfluity of toys is assured the virtues of care, responsibility, and protection are generally lacking. And be it remarked that the child's care of his toys is one of the most valuable lessons which he should learn in this period of childhood.

The evil of restlessness, the vacillating disposition, the germ of discontent, may all find their birth in a superfluity of toys. A little neighbor of ours had a habit of watching for her father each night upon his return from business. The cry which we generally heard from this eager young American, as her father approached, was, "What have you brought me?" The father usually produced from the depths of his pocket, if not from a bulky package, some toy, which the child greedily appropriated and for a short time utilized in play. We noted as time went on and our opportunity for observation increased that this child was restless, lacking in even the small degree of stability common to her age. This was particularly marked in relation to her interest in and affection for things. A given thing contented her for a very short time. The insidious germ—desire for change—was working rapidly in her organism. At last one night her father brought her two live bunnies. Now, we thought, here is something living. This surely will make a more lasting appeal to her; but not so. In the afternoon of the next day we noted one of the rabbits lying dead upon the lawn, and before night the second had met the same fate—a twisted neck—and the little lady, all unmindful, was looking for new deeds of conquest and slaughter.

Is it too much to say that in that child's nature were being sown the seeds that lead to the dulling of the affections, to the hardening of the heart, to a thoughtlessness that may extend beyond the material toys and the animal pets to her human brothers and sisters?

I was once invited to view the Christmas gifts which the fond parents had provided for their five children. It was a big display. The indulgent mother pointed out how each one of the children had virtually the same sort of toys—five of every kind—so that there would be no quarreling or disputing as to gifts. I longed to say to her, "Are your children to have no opportunity to exercise the blessed and beneficent privilege of sharing their gifts one with another?"

Is it wide of the mark to say that those parents were sowing for selfishness, that most insidious of all sins?

THE ADULT AND THE TOY

There is no question but that we adults need educating along the line of toys and adaptation. The toy is, or should be, a bringer of joy to our children; it also should be for the little child an educative means in the happiest and most natural manner. The flowering of the human spirit which manifests itself in children's plays is one of the most beautiful expressions of child-life. It rests with us adults whether we shall be bringers of light or a means of stumbling to these little ones.

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WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of April 30, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: Korea's Plea for Independence; Japan and Korea.

Reference: Pages 725, 726.

Questions:

Note.—This topic should be made the basis of a study of the history of Korea and Japan's rise to supremacy in the Far East. 1. Explain why Korea at the present time is making a plea for independence from Japan. 2. What is The Outlook's attitude toward the independence of Korea? What are its reasons? 3. Tell, with reasons, whether you believe in the absolute independence of Korea. 4. If Korea should become independent, name and discuss some of the problems and tasks you think would be hers. 5. Make several comparisons between the demands of the Sinn Feiners for Irish independence and those of the Koreans for independence. 6. What does The Outlook believe the true policy for Japan and for Korea is? Do you expect this policy to be executed? Reasons. 7. Describe briefly the struggle of China, Russia, and Japan for the possession of Korea. 8. Explain how Japan finally annexed Korea. 9. Give an account of the Portsmouth Treaty and the part played in it by Theodore Roosevelt. To whom were the terms more creditable, Russia or Japan? Reasons. 10. Discuss what, in your opinion, the effect of the world war will be on the position of Japan. 11. Do you believe the United States should be decidedly friendly to Japan? Discuss at length. 12. You will find "The Mastery of the Far East," by A. J. Brown (Scribners), a most helpful book in the study of this topic.

B. Topic: The Black Wave; Bolshevism; "Conquering" Russia.

Reference: Pages 734–738; 730, 731.

Questions:

1. Make a numbered list of definitions of Bolshevism as given in this editorial correspondence by Mr. Abbott. (This should prove to be a very valuable exercise.) 2. State and discuss the effects of Bolshevism in Russia. 3. Who are the Russian patriots? State and explain their aim. 4. What, according to the men interviewed by Mr. Abbott, could the Allies do for Russia? 5. Does The Outlook believe the Allies, including the United States, should aid Russia? What are its reasons? Do you believe they should? Tell why or why not. 6. Explain the relations between Bolshevism and Germanism as seen in this correspondence. 7. What, in the belief of Baron Korff, constitutes the German menace? Give reasons why you do or do not agree with him. 8. What seem to you to be the ends and objects sought by the Bolsheviki? Discuss whether these are in any respects worthy. 9. For what reasons does Lloyd George believe that military intervention in Russia is inadvisable? (See page 730.) Restate The Outlook's criticism of his position. 10. What is The Outlook's Russian policy? Do you think the Allies should adopt it? Reasons. 11. State specifically in what ways Bolshevism is an enemy of political and industrial democracy. 12. You will do well to read John Spargo's new book called "Bolshevism," published by Harpers.

II—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: A Millionaire's Opinion of Education.

Reference: Editorial, pages 731, 732.

Questions:

1. What is Mr. Woolworth's opinion of education? Do you consider it adequate? Reasons. 2. What is The Outlook's proof of its statement: "If it had not been for the classical and scientific work of our colleges and universities, Mr. Woolworth's 'two terms in a business college' would have been of little help to him"? 3. The Outlook believes that our educational system is imperfect, needs revitalizing and readjustment. Explain wherein this is so. 4. "But to condemn it out of hand is both foolish and harmful," continues The Outlook. Write about two hundred words on this statement. 5. Explain how our schools can produce an educated and intelligent public opinion. 6. Discuss whether the world war has been worth while from an educational point of view. 7. Those interested in education will find valuable ideas in "Industry and Humanity," by W. L. M. King (Houghton Mifflin), and in "The Colleges in War Time and After," by P. R. Kolbe (Appleton).

III—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. Anarchy is preferable to Bolshevism. 2. Education in America is thoroughly democratic.

IV—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for April 30, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Self-determination, revolution, insurrection, missionaries (725); Bolshevism, Prussianism (731); apolitic, autocracy, impertinence, callousness, prejudice, trilingual, patriotism (735); Germanism, virile nation, *Kultur* (736); benign, outlaw, chemistry, higher education (731).

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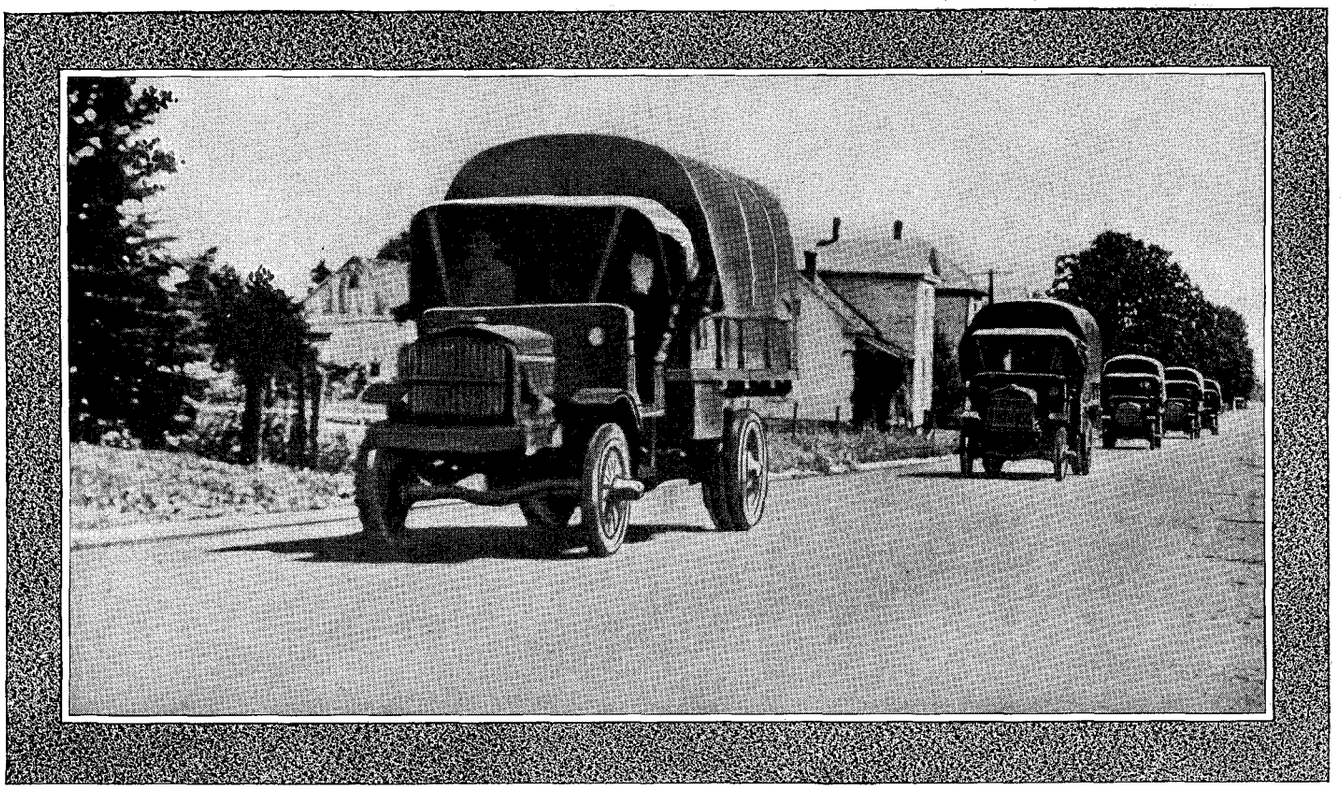

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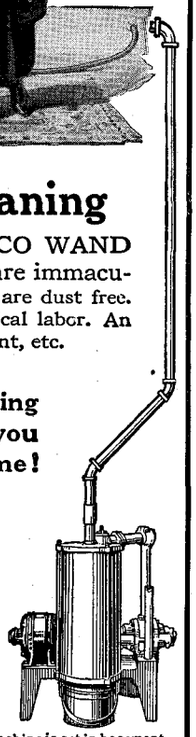

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THE THRIFT MOVEMENT

I note with interest your article on "Thrift Insurance" in the March 5 issue of The Outlook. I believe thrift is as necessary in peace times as in war. The war has shown some things we can do along savings lines—some things we never dreamed possible. Various agencies organized to improve citizenship standards will doubtless keep the thrift message before the people after the Government loan campaigns are over.

This subject of perpetuating the thrift impulse is the very problem which a group of New York bankers and business men, known as the Thrift Committee of the Industrial Department, International Young Men's Christian Association, is organized to assist to a solution. The programme, as designed, is calculated to help men in industry to think straight about their money matters in the realm of earning, spending, saving, investing, giving. The machinery which it uses to accomplish this purpose has proved very successful.

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Savings clubs have proved a very valuable machine in promoting saving and investing. These clubs have also been useful as a nucleus to promote thrift educational work by exhibits, debates, discussions, etc., work out family budgets, study marketing and purchasing value, and interest other industrial centers in a like programme.

Results have proved both the hypothesis and the practicality of the programme. The Y. M. C. A., in order that its slogan "to meet the needs of men" might be really true, has made the economic programme the fifth part of its fivefold programme. Many other big institutions have felt compelled to include this factor in their programmes. And the indorsement of big business men like Mr. E. C. Delafield, of the Franklin Trust Company; Irving T. Bush, of the Bush Terminal Company, of Brooklyn, New York; Colgate Hoyt, of Colgate Hoyt & Co.; J. S. Alexander, of the National Bank of Commerce, and many others, bears eloquent and complete testimony to the good and the efficiency accomplished by the Thrift Department's efforts.

It is neither the object nor the desire of the Y. M. C. A.'s Thrift Department to assist men to the acquisition of fortunes. To teach a man to live safely, sanely, and happily within his income and at the same time paddle the canoe of his abilities and earning capacity up the stream of success is the sole purpose. The resulting betterment in the fiber of our citizenship will not only help the Nation and the individual in a time of special need, but constitute both the glory and the satisfaction of the Industrial Department of the International Young Men's Christian Association.

ADOLPH LEWISOHN.

New York City.

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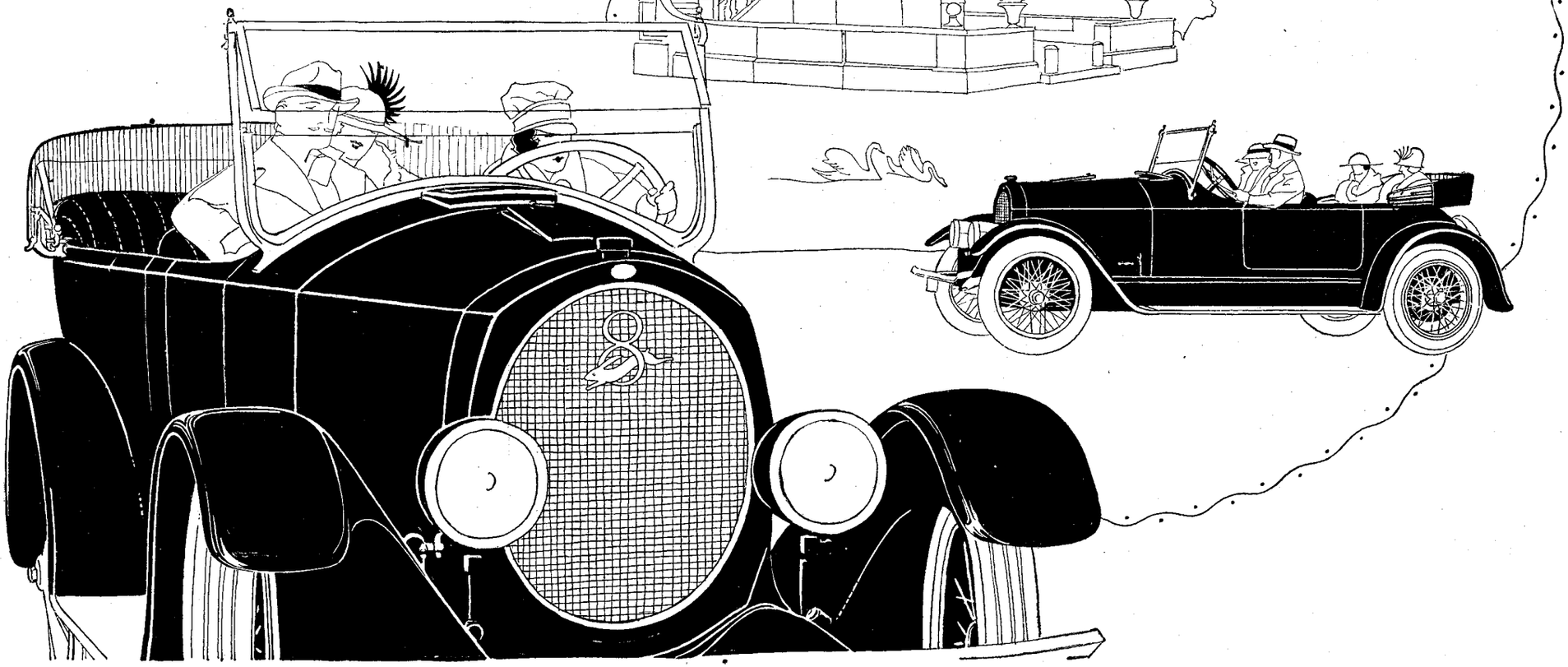

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WALT WHITMAN

1819—1919

BY EDNA DAVIS ROMIG

ON May 31 a hundred years will have elapsed since the birth of Walt Whitman. He is to-day quite as important a figure in American literature as he was when he died, in 1892. His recognition is not based, therefore, on personal or literary eccentricity, but on solid worth.

President Lincoln, standing one day during the war before a window in the White House, saw Whitman slowly saunter by. He followed him with his eyes, relates Mr. Burroughs, and, turning, said to those about him:

"Well, *he* looks like a *man*."

In any study of the personality of Whitman the student is met at the outset by a most amazing type of criticism—and just as puzzling a volume of expression by the poet himself. A pathologist has seen in him the full case of insanity, substantiating the theory by the fact that his youngest brother was an imbecile and his eldest brother died insane, the disease in Whitman taking only another form, and that in full evidence in his "Leaves of Grass." How prevalent was this idea is shown in the fact that Dr. Bucke, a well-known alienist and for nineteen years superintendent of an insane institution, for fifteen years the private physician of Whitman, whose later years were enfeebled through the results of gangrene contracted in his "Wound Dresser" days in Civil War hospitals, has written a detailed study of madness, from this basis making an intensive study to disprove the fact. Devotees have even seen in Whitman a nineteenth-century divinity. Others have seen in him only a colloquial caricature of the lower classes, one who reveled in uncouthness and dissipation. Still others see in him the inspired poet, a Shakespeare of democracy.

The fact is, Walt Whitman positively refuses to be pigeon-holed or card-indexed.

> "I charge you forever reject those who would expound me, for I cannot expound myself. . . .
> Do I contradict myself?
> Very well, then I contradict myself;
> (I am large—I contain multitudes.)

As to the matter of personal appearance there is apparently a unanimity of opinion. Walt must have undeniably presented a magnificent physique. The daguerreotype of 1854 gives the impression of an unusual vitality. Of a later period Mr. Burroughs writes vividly and sympathetically: "In person Whitman was large and tall, above six feet, with a breezy, open-air look. . . . The full beauty of his face and head did not appear till he was past sixty. After that I have little doubt it was the finest head this age or country has seen. . . . It seemed to me his face steadily refined and strengthened with age."

Horace Traubel, the Boswell of Whitman, declares that he always felt a tonic emanation from the man. Of this quality, termed by one disciple "the sunshine of that dynamic personality," there seems to be ample corroboration. Restrained and calm critics refer to it and analyze the quality in terms of personal magnetism, although it takes Mr. Binns to record of their first meeting that he was "almost amazed by the beauty and majesty of his person and the gracious air of purity that surrounded and permeated him. . . . A sort of spiritual intoxication set in."

But Whitman, the critic of himself, is not so high-flown, so devotional, in his attitude.

> A rude child of the people!—no imitation—no foreigner—no dilettante democrat . . . likes to be called by his given name, and nobody at all need mister him—can laugh with laughers—is not prejudiced one mite against the Irish—talks readily with niggers—does not make a stand on being a gentleman, nor on learning nor manners—would leave a select soirée of elegant people any time to go with tumultuous men, roughs, receive their caresses and welcome, listen to their noise, oaths, smut, fluency, laughter, repartee. The effects he produces in his poems are no effects of artists. You may feel the unconscious teachings of a fine brute, but will never feel the artificial teaching of a fine writer or speaker.

From his devotees we may expect a certain amount of enthusiasm, even of fanaticism. Dr. Bucke, Mr. Traubel, Mr. Harned, the O'Conners, all make Whitman the seer and prophet of inspired vision. There is Mrs. Gilchrist, a woman of brilliant mentality and culture and refinement, who became a most intimate friend and saw in Whitman much of power. And there is John Burroughs, whose forcible studies lead one to interpret this man sympathetically. John Burroughs was much with Whitman, and pronounced as the most vital thing about him his large and loving personality. Thoreau, Emerson, Ingersoll, Trowbridge, Andrew Carnegie, all these men were strangely drawn to him by the magnetic influence of Whitman's personality.

One of the most satisfying proofs of this emanating quality of beneficence, the outgoing virtue of his personal self, is the influence he exerted in the hospital wards during the "Wound Dresser" days. An atmosphere of calming and soothing went with Walt Whitman down those halls of pain. His mere presence, many say, was a potent anæsthetic, and the suffering boys learned to call for Walt. This period of service, too, was the one which gave to him the most satisfaction.

Of temperamental traits perhaps the magnificent optimism that glows through most of his poetry is one of the most fundamental. It is the one that gives rise to his faith in his fellow-man, that stimulates his benevolence, the touchstone of his love and sympathy. It is doubtless this essence, together with a certain wistful yearning, that reacted upon William Dean Howells when he wrote:

> He was often at Pfaff's. . . . He had a fine head with a cloud of Jovian hair . . . and gentle eyes that looked most kindly into mine and seemed to wish the liking which I instantly gave him. . . . Our acquaintance was summed up in that glance and the grasp of his mighty fist upon my hand. . . . Some years later I saw him for the last time. . . . Then, as always, he gave me the sense of a sweet and true soul, and I felt in him a spiritual dignity which I will not try to reconcile with the printing of . . . Emerson's letter. The apostle of the rough, the uncouth, was the gentlest person; his barbaric yawp translated into terms of social encounter was an address of singular quiet. . . . He was a liberating force, a very imperial anarch in literature. . . . I like his prose; there is a genial and comforting quality, very rich and cordial, such as I felt him to be when I met him in person. . . . It is still something neighborly, brotherly,

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Walt Whitman (Continued)

fatherly, and so I felt him to be when the benign old man looked on me and helpfully spoke to me.

Closely related to this sanguine attribute of optimism is that other all-prevailing characteristic of Whitman, referred to by Mr. Howells, discerned by all who have known the man—his tenderness, his vast compassion, his extreme fellow-feeling.

Sympathy in Whitman is both general and specific, both abstract and concrete. There is a sweeping sense of brotherhood which becomes for him a generalized, universal emotion, expressed for every nation, every race, every degree. It goes out alike to the stranger, the unknown comrade, a fugitive slave, a common prostitute, one shortly to die, a Seminole prisoner. His sympathy becomes nobly productive and splendidly concrete in the hospital days at Washington where he served unceasingly. "Specimen Days" and "November Boughs" bear the imprint of the emotions of this time. The broader phase of sympathy is one of his own literary ideals:

> I also sent out "Leaves of Grass" to arouse and set flowing in men's and women's hearts, young and old, endless streams of living, pulsing love and friendship, directly from them to myself, now and forever. To this terrible, irrepressible yearning (surely more or less down underneath in most human souls)—this never-satisfied appetite for sympathy and this boundless offering of sympathy, this universal democratic comradeship.

And from this springs the scope and inclusiveness of his sympathy, tuning himself with the universe, feeling with all things animate, and, in his mystical moods, with things inanimate. He identifies himself with all personalities, reads into his experience the experiences of humanity or into humanity the experiences of his own being:

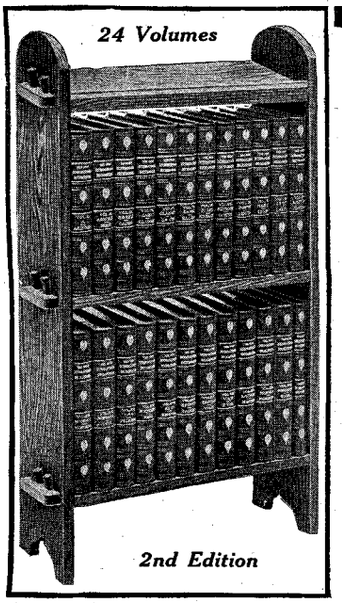
> "I am the mate and companion of people, all just as immortal and fathomless as myself;
> (They do not know how immortal, but I know.) . . .
> In all people I see myself—none more, and not one a barley-corn less;
> And the good or bad I say of myself, I say of them.
> . . . I am he attesting sympathy.
> . . . I encompass worlds, and volumes of worlds."

And this brings us to another riddle of Whitman's personality, namely, his egotism. He who goes deeply into a study of Whitman will not remain long ignorant of the fact that he was eccentric, erratic in many respects, and that he did many things conspicuously ill-advised. But the egotism that troubles the one approaching Whitman for the first time is the stupendous claim he makes for himself.

First of all, one should not forget that again and again egotism in "Leaves of Grass" is used almost synonymously with personality:

> "I will effuse egotism, and show it underlying all—and I will be the bard of personality."

Often, however, the *I* of Walt Whitman, his own peculiar identity, is mixed up with this universal ego until there is obscurity, if not direct contradiction. In "A Song of Myself" there is a predominant autobiographical ego, which, however, is so paralleled with the identities of humanity in general that the reader becomes hopelessly confused or loses patience with what appears to be Whitman's colossal egotism. Burroughs declares that it is not Walt Whitman the private individual who speaks, but Walt Whitman as the spokesman of Amer-



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Walt Whitman (Continued)

ican democracy. It seems a more satisfactory explanation of all the varying phases of this, however, to deduce the theory that egotism in Whitman rises in a series, or is of three kinds: (1) the autobiographical I, the Walt Whitman of his own personal environment; (2) the ego that sees with himself innumerable counterpart identities,

"I celebrate myself and sing myself,
And what I assume you shall assume.
For every atom belonging to me as good belongs to you;"

and (3) in all personality the egotism which is a part of God, the transcendental ego, where each identity becomes intrinsically an ego-theist. This last variety is very much a part of Whitman's philosophy and leads into many high-handed declarations in all of his earlier writings.

"Divine am I inside and out, and I make holy whatever I touch or am touched from. . . .
This head more than churches, Bibles and all creeds.
If I worship one thing more than another, it shall be the spread of my own body, or any part of it. . . .

I hear and behold God in every object. . . .
In the faces of men and women I see God, and in my own face in the glass;
I find letters of God dropt in the street—and every one is signed by God's name."

The touchstone of Whitman's appeal to European critics, as well as to his comparatively few readers at home, is the virility of his writings. One of his favorite words is "brawn." Another is "athletic." He exalts the perfection of the physical. His Utopia is to be a race of stalwart sons and athletic daughters vitalized by great free souls. America for him means hardihood and strength and vigor and independence. Perhaps he has most powerfully expressed this in a sweeping poem translated into many languages and by many Europeans accepted as the index to Whitman's American poetry:

"O you youths, Western youths,
So impatient, full of action, full of manly pride and friendship.
Plain I see you, Western youths, see you trampling with the foremost,
Pioneers! O Pioneers! . . .

All the past we leave behind;
We debouch upon a newer, mightier world, varied world,
Fresh and strong the world we seize, world of labor and the march,
Pioneers! O Pioneers!"

When Whitman saw the mountain and canyon wonders of Colorado, he exclaimed, "Here I find the law of my own poems!" The big things in nature filled him with that ecstasy he flings into his lines, that *rapport* which becomes one of his unpleasant mannerisms, an all but frenzied succession of exclamations. "Just as picturesque England lies back of Tennyson," says Mr. Burroughs, "craggy Scotland back of Carlyle, so America as a whole, our huge movements, our sprawling, sublime, unkempt nature lies back of Walt Whitman."

But even beyond this grandeur of natural background, and better than this, is the sanctity of the human body.

"For Whitman," says Mr. Symonds, "the body has a mystic value, not merely because of its exceeding beauty and delightfulness, but also because it is verily the temple of the divinest of all things we know, the human soul."

Into the woof of this vitality are knit many of the attributes of his optimism and sympathy, and wefted with his virility is the peculiar fabric of his egotism. But in any complete consideration of Whitman's temperamental traits there are others not so sanguine. Here and there are signs of a morbid pessimism, a slight hint of the cynic, melodious expression of grief, a Tennysonian quality in passages of "Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking," with its touch of threnody and a dirge-like movement.

And it is this man, sometimes brooding, this man who realizes things as fundamentally joyous and sweet, the sanguine man, who can be also the choleric old fellow, irascible under circumstances. Doubtless here, too, is the source of his stubbornness. Mr. Trowbridge calls the characteristic "just plain cussedness." He held tenaciously to his own opinions, no matter how convincing were the arguments pitted against him—as numerous of his friends and contemporaries had occasion to know.

Irresponsibility is also in evidence in many phases. The 1855 edition of "Leaves of Grass" is full of errors in type, spelling, punctuation, and crammed with loose terms. Any one reading the multitudinous stray manuscripts, letters, and diary jottings knows how altogether unorganized and unformed they are. In both his poetry and prose there is little that can be called construction; grammatical errors, hanging phrases, long passages in most flagrant incoherence, distressingly incomplete sentences, occur with supreme nonchalance. There are all the earmarks of carelessness, and Walt himself refers to his writings in some of his favorite terms—"random," "mélange," "hiatus," "haphazard," "hurrygrams."

From the irresponsible there is but one step to the unconventional. Always and everywhere is Whitman swinging free from

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Walt Whitman (Continued)

convention, tradition, form. This, as well as his avid eye for the pictorial, may explain the queer garb he affected—the loose gray suit, the broad collar, low opened shirt, the favorite knit coat, the soft slouch hat.

It takes only a superficial acquaintance with Whitman to realize that his gospel is naturalness. Every person has within himself the intrinsic standard for manners, beliefs, government. Look into the tablets of your own personality and live—that is the burden of his writings. Everything for the individual, is his slogan. Whitman is never an Anarchist (that in face of some of his "pose" lines, particularly those in "To a Foiled European Revolutionaire"), nor is he ever a rabid revolutionist; he is, however, a great deal of an iconoclast.

Perhaps one of Whitman's greatest voids is a lack of humor. Ruskin laments this, and the consequent incongruity of his writings. It is said that this absence was not conspicuous in personal contact. Mr. Trowbridge in his reminiscences refers to a gathering held in honor of Whitman where the most genuine sociability had been in progress. One of the guests called attention to the lateness of the hour, when another member placed a book before the face of the clock. Mr. Trowbridge suggested, "Put 'Leaves of Grass' there. No one can see through that." There was a general burst of appreciative laughter, which Whitman shared with consummate zest. If he had possessed the quality of another's view-point or the spice of humor as a criterion in consideration of his writings, he might have spared himself some of the ridicule he received and spared us some of the impatience we experience in the jars and bumps of his theories and discomfort in his style.

Whitman's vision carries us through every conceivable experience, the which we might laud in the name of a superb imagination were we carried along by the hypnosis of the mystic. But, the mesmerism failing, there remains much of the ugly, the monotonous, and the absurd in these categories. The uninitiate, in meeting these interminable lists, accuses Whitman of being a good deal of a wastrel, often knowing no economy. His method we attribute to sloth, for instead of concentrating, focusing on one telling, suggestive term, he fills pages with these endless inventories. Whether Whitman did share with the Orientals this vague mystic strain, or whether, in his omnivorous appreciation of everything, in his indiscriminating belief that all experiences and all materials were equally good for him to celebrate, he simply failed in his judgment and psychology, will be a matter for long and productive debate.

And this leads immediately into another consideration of Whitman's personality in regard to his ruling ideas, the motives of his poetry, the theses of his prose. These traits of temperament are the qualities that lie back of all of his unusual writings. It is only an arbitrary division that separates his optimism, his sympathy, his egotism and virility, his unconventionality, sensuousness, and mysticism, from the themes he takes for "Leaves of Grass:"

"My comrade,
For you to share with me two greatnesses—a third one rising inclusive and more resplendent,
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THE NEW BOOKS

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FICTION

Gentleman Ranker (The), and Other Plays. By Leon Gordon. The Four Seas Company, Boston.

His Wife's Job. By Grace Sartwell Mason. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Diverging Roads. By Rose Wilder Lane. The Century Company, New York.

This is the story of an ingenuous young girl who wanders out into life hoping to make a way for herself so that she may marry the struggling young man of her heart. She doesn't marry him, but instead marries a brilliant scoundrel. The record of her disillusionment is moving; she develops remarkable business ability, and her experience as a pupil in a "fake" telegraph school, as a seller of land on installments, as an advertisement writer, and finally as a magazine and newspaper worker, is related with realism. The events take place on the Pacific coast, and the local color of the fast life of San Francisco, of the oil districts, and of the fruit-raising country is well rendered.

Gift (The). By Margaret Prescott Montague. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

A story of an ebbing faith and its return, of an expiring hope and its recovery. It is more than a parable, more than a prose poem, more than a sermon, yet something of all three—a well-told drama of spiritual experience in which a service of love brings back life to both the rescuer and the rescued.

He Made His Wife His Partner. By Henry Irving Dodge. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The author of "Skinner's Dress Suit" has a happy knack of putting optimism and cheerfulness into a story without spoiling the fun by preaching. It was a farmer who in this story became prosperous and

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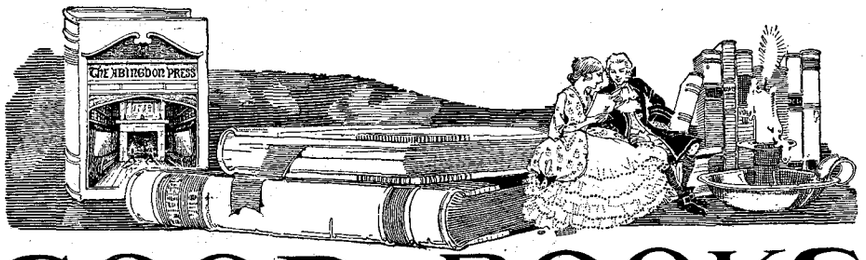

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Fairies' Annual (The). Presented by Cecil Starr Johns. Illustrated. The John Lane Company, New York.

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Young Folks Treasury (The). Edited by Hamilton Wright Mabie, Edward Everett Hale, William Byron Forbush. In 12 vols. Vol. I—Childhood's Favorites and Fairy Stories. Vol. II—Myths and Legendary Heroes. Vol. III—Classic Tales and Everyday Stories. Vol. IV—Modern Tales and Animal Stories. Vol. V—The Animal World. Vol. VI—Travels and Adventures. Vol. VII—Heroes and Patriots. Vol. VIII—Science, Invention, and Plant Life. Vol. IX—Men and Women of Achievement. Vol. X—Ideal Home Life. Vol. XI—Golden Hours with the Poets. Vol. XII—Music and Art. The University Society, New York.

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MUSIC, PAINTING, AND OTHER ARTS

Dutch Landscape Etchers of the Seventeenth Century. By William Aspenwall Bradley. Illnstrated. The Yale University Press, New Haven.

Prints and Drawings by Frank Brangwyn. With Some Other Phases of His Art, by Walter Shaw Sparrow. The John Lane Company, New York.

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BIOGRAPHY

Richard Cobden; The International Man. By J. A. Hobson. Illustrated. Henry Holt & Co., New York.

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Theodore Roosevelt: The Boy and the Man. By James Morgan. New Edition. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company, New York.

HISTORY, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND POLITICS

Alfred the Great, the Truth Teller; Maker of England, 848-899. By Beatrice Adelaide Lees. Illustrated. (Heroes of the Nations.) G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Not all readers will be interested in delving into the mingled fact and myth which constitute our material for a picture of Alfred the Great, but none can deny the skill with which this material has been used by the author in making a lifelike portrait of this British hero of old. The book will be highly useful to those who wish to read a popular account of some of the beginnings of English history, and one which embodies the most recent research.

British Revolution and the American Democracy (The). An Interpretation of British Labour Programmes. By Norman Angell. B. W. Huebsch, New York.

Chaos in Europe (The). By Frederick Moore. Introduction by Charles W. Eliot, LL.D. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

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World Facts and America's Responsibility. By Cornelius H. Patton, D.D. Association Press, New York.

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American Poilu (An). Little, Brown & Co., Boston.

America's Day. By Ignatius Phayre. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

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Valley of Vision (The). By Henry van Dyke. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Dr. van Dyke's delicate art has made out of some of his experiences in the war a volume that will attract many readers whose appetite for ordinary war stories is by this time satiated. In addition, there are here some dream stories that are quite unusual in their charm.

War Diary of a Diplomat (The). By Lee Meriwether. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

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Pronunciation of Standard English in America (The). By George Philip Krapp. The Oxford University Press, New York.

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American Year Book (The). A Record of Events and Progress. 1918. Edited by Francis G. Wickwire, B.A., B.Sc. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Dwellers in Arcady. By Albert Bigelow Paine. Illustrated. Harper & Brothers, New York.

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Farmer and the New Day (The). By Kenyon L. Butterfield. The Macmillan Company, New York.

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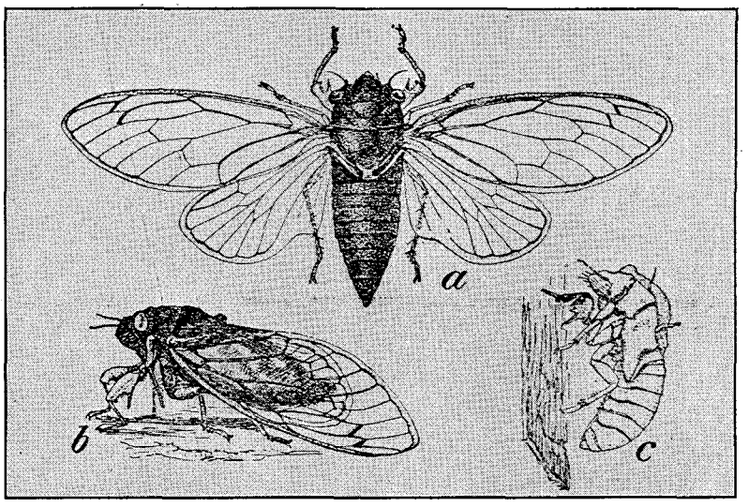
"SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS" DUE IN 1919

BY ROBERT H. MOULTON

THE most interesting insect in the world will be seen this summer, perhaps in very large numbers, over large areas of the United States. The insect referred to is the periodical cicada, commonly miscalled the seventeen-year locust, to which some mystery has always been attached and around which many superstitions have gathered. The name seventeen-year locust is incorrect in at least two particulars: First, it is not a locust at all, that name being properly applied only to members of the grasshopper family; and, second, while it has a seventeen-year period, it also has a thirteen-year period. It has so long been called by the name of locust, however, that there is no hope of divesting it of that incorrect appellation.

The periodical cicada spends either seventeen or thirteen years, lacking a few weeks, in slow development underground. Then millions of individuals attain maturity almost at the same moment and emerge for a noisy and strenuous existence above ground, terminating in exhaustion and death after about five weeks. During that period the females lay their eggs by chiseling grooves in the small branches of trees. This results in apparently great damage to forest, orchard, and other trees, but the fear aroused is out of proportion to the real damage likely to be done. This fear appears to have existed with the savages, and has remained with their civilized successors notwithstanding the fact that the cicada has been under investigation for well over two hundred years, and the appearance of the swarms is foretold by entomologists as accurately as eclipses of the moon are foretold by astronomers.



THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUST

a, adult; *b*, same, side view; *c*, shed pupal skin. About 1½ times natural size

Upon every appearance of large broods of the cicada fear is aroused that trees will be destroyed. There would seem to be some ground for such a fear. The number of the insects is so tremendous that one can hardly understand how they can deposit their eggs in the young and tender branches of the trees without killing them. Yet the fact remains that there have been outbreaks of cicadas in some sections of the United States in most of the years since this country was discovered and that no very great damage has ever been done. Very young fruit trees sometimes are killed or seriously injured, but little or no permanent injury is done to forest trees or mature trees of any kind, and measures of protection can be employed that will save the young and tender stock from serious injury.

While the periodical cicada appears in some portion of the United States in almost every year, the 1919 swarm is expected to be one of the most numerous, as it will include the largest brood of the seventeen-year family and a small brood of the thirteen-year family. There are thirty broods in all. The year 1868 was the greatest locust year in history. In that year Brood 19, the largest of the thirteen-year broods, appeared in conjunction with Brood 10, the two combining to make an unprecedented infestation. The coincidence of the largest seventeen-year brood with a smaller thirteen-year brood this year will hardly bring about conditions approaching those of 1868.

The United States Department of Agriculture has long kept close check on all the broods of both races, and is able to say with accuracy just when and over what territory any brood will appear. The work of classifying and locating the various broods with their periods of recurrence began a long while ago and was attended for some time with considerable confusion. It was generally believed that the period of recurrence was seventeen years, but every once in a while there would be an outbreak that failed to coincide with any possible seventeen-year period, and investigators were getting different results, with periods apparently ranging all the way from ten years to seventeen years. All this work was done on the assumption that all periodical cicadas were alike, and the records were getting decidedly snarled before the discovery that the thirteen-year family is separate and distinct from the seventeen-year family. The honor of this discovery belongs to Dr. D. L. Phares, an independent investigator of Woodville, Mississippi, who, on May 17, 1845, published an article in which he asserted the existence of a thirteen-year race. The fact was definitely accepted in 1869, the year following the greatest locust outbreak, when Dr. B. D. Walsh and Professor C. V. Riley recorded the investigations that became the basis of the accumulated knowledge of the Department of Agriculture.

The two broods due this year are Brood 10, which belongs to the seventeen-year family, and Brood 18, which belongs to the thirteen-year family. The former will appear mostly in Northern territory and the

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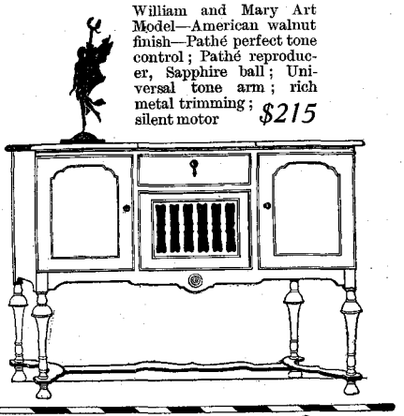

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"*Seventeen-Year Locusts*" *Due in 1919* (*Continued*)

latter in Southern territory. The whole or portions of twenty States are included within this range. They are Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia. It is a little hard to understand, however, how the insect can play a very important engagement in some of these States without getting into neutral territory, such as the States immediately adjoining.

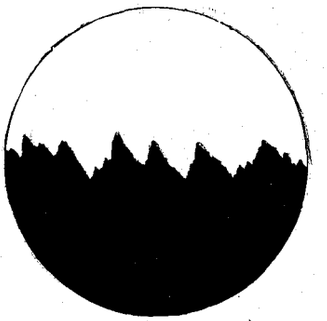
The seventeen-year pest has disregarded so many of the accepted ethics of warfare in the past three or four thousand years that a little thing like violating neutral territory would not be expected to give it any more concern than the ruthless shooting up of Belgium gave ex-Kaiser William and his gray-suited cicadas in human form. But it is to the credit of the cicada that he lets you know when he is coming, and gives you ample time to arrange your defenses.

Latitude does not make any material difference in the time for the emergence of the insects. This ranges from the last week in May to the first in June. About this time the woods and orchards will be resounding with the shrill drums of the insects, and the leaves of the trees where the brood is well represented will be studded with the cast skins deposited by the industrious and noisy little workers. Trees that exude gummy substances, such as pines and cedars, are generally avoided by the cicada when it is ready to deposit its eggs. In the orchard the apple tree is the prime favorite, with the peach and pear in close order, though all the others, and even the grape vines, are pounced upon.

The putting out of young orchards this spring is to be discouraged, according to experts. Such plantings should be deferred until fall, when danger from the great cicada swarm will be past; and young trees already planted should not be pruned. Some other ameliorative measures are recommended, such as hand-picking the insects from young trees, sprays at the time of emergence, and whitewashing of trees at the beginning of the laying period, which is around July 1.

One of the superstitions connected with the periodical cicada is the notion among some people that they could identify the cry of the insect as a resemblance to the pronunciation of the name Pharaoh, the Egyptian monarch who so relentlessly persecuted the ancient Jews. Attention has also been called to the dark bars that occur on the filmy wings of the insect in the shape of the letter "W," which to many used to mean that the coming of the pests was a forerunner of war. Since, however, the coming outbreak will arrive just at the conclusion of the greatest war, some new calamity will evidently have to be suggested this time.

There have always been reports of death caused by the sting of the cicada, despite the fact that the insect has no sting and no means for infecting any one. The cicada has a bill, and what is termed an ovipositor, the organ in which the eggs are stored during the process of development. Entomologists long ago dispelled the popular fancy that there was any fight or poison in the cicada or that his mission in life was other than to cut into trees to find lodgment for the eggs necessary to keep up the line of succession of the thirteen and seventeen year tribes.



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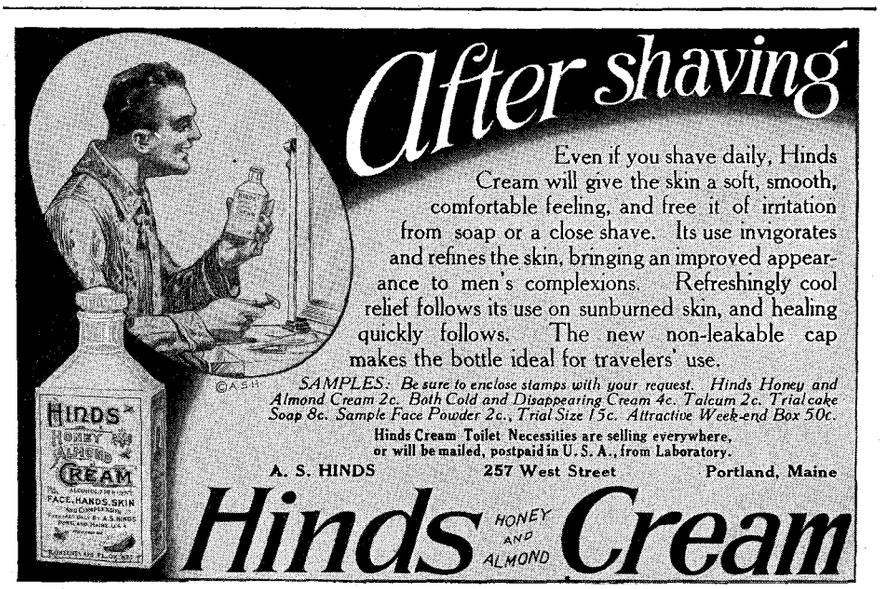
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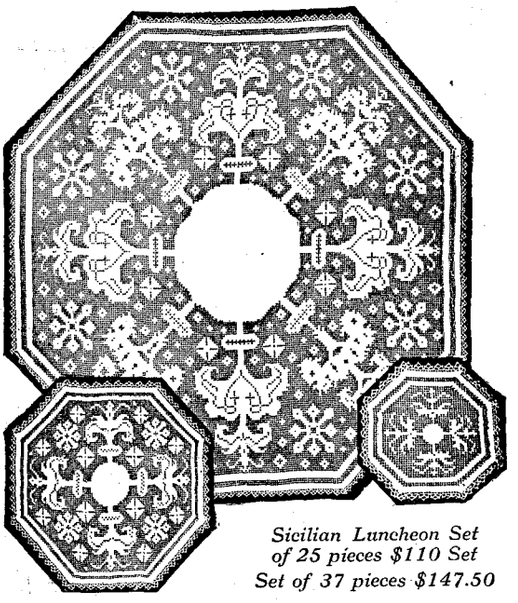

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Sicilian Oblong Sets, 1 Doz. Mats and 20x54 in. Runner $152.50.

Sicilian Oblong Sets, 1½ Doz. Mats and 20x60 in. Runner $167.50.

We have also received a shipment of fine Japanese Mosaic work many months delayed by reason of the embargo. These are offered at old prices.

Tea Cloths in three designs with Napkins to match, 36x36 inches $7.50, 45x45 inches $12.00, 54x54 inches $16.50 each. 14x14 inch Napkins $10.00 per dozen.

Scarfs 20x36 in. $3.75, 20x45 in. $4.25, 20x54 in. $4.75, 20x63 in. $5.25.

Tea Cloths 36x36 in. two designs $5.50. ***Napkins*** 14x14 in. to match $7.50 doz.

MAIL ORDER SERVICE : Any of the merchandise described or illustrated above may be ordered with complete satisfaction through our mail order service.

James McCutcheon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Sts., N. Y.

Reg. Trade Mark

BY THE WAY

The German peace envoys are, it is reported, to be housed at Versailles in the charming Hôtel des Réservoirs, once the home of Mme. de Pompadour. In this same hotel, in 1871, Bismarck and von Moltke lived while negotiations for peace after the Franco-German War were being conducted. One or two members of the hotel's staff retain vivid memories of those days of humiliation for France and for themselves. Their hour of triumph has certainly arrived.

Speaking of the Franco-German War of half a century ago, a subscriber indulges in this reminiscence: "My earliest impression of the Germans was that they were heavy consumers of beer. As a ten-year-old boy I was walking one morning in 1871 in the streets of Newark, New Jersey, with my father. A man passed crying in stentorian tones, 'Extra! Emperor Napoleon Surrenders at Sedan!' My father stopped him and bought a paper. 'It is true, my boy,' he said to me. 'This is a great historic day. To-night there will be great rejoicing among the many Germans here. Their beer gardens will be full of noisy, shouting, drinking men and women.' And they were. But little did those triumphant revelers realize that some of them might live to see the day when Bismarck's work would be completely undone in their old home and their sacred beer would be banished from their adopted country! What have they or their descendants left to live for?"

The "comics" in the daily papers are frequently banal and sometimes foolish; but occasionally one has point and humor; this, for instance, from the New York "World:" Jeff—"I'm against this League of Nations." Mutt—"Why? Political reasons?" "No; musical reasons." "What do you mean?" "I mean this: It took me forty-two years to learn to sing 'My Country, 'tis of Thee,' and now we'll have to learn to sing 'Our Countries, 'tis of Those'!"

Trees are to be planted in an Avenue of Victory in Brooklyn as a memorial to fallen soldiers and sailors. Each tree will bear a plate giving the name of the man in whose memory the tree is planted. The cost of the tree, eight dollars, is contributed by friends or relatives, while the city's Park Department will plant and care for the tree and provide the name plate.

He was an airman, says the London "Sphere;" one of the kind who are not loquacious about their exploits. She tried to draw him out, with this result: She: "What does it feel like to fly?" He: "Oh, rippin'." She (after a barren pause): "Good floor last night at the dance?" He: "Toppin'." Another pause, then—She: "Tell me about Mesopotamia. What was it like?" He (with energy): "Oh, blotto!" This last bit of slang is perhaps a successor to the now obsolescent American "n. g."

The famous prison of old Paris, the Bastille, was well guarded, and few prisoners ever escaped from it. The first man who broke out, according to "The Romance of Escapes," by Tighe Hopkins, was the Abbé Count de Buquoit, an adventurer of the early part of the eighteenth century. With a small file he cut the gratings of his cell window. He constructed a ladder from the wicker casings of wine bottles, eked out with scraps of sheets. On a dark night he and two companions descended to the moat by this ladder. His

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By the Way (Continued)

companions were captured, but Buquoit evaded the sentries and made good his escape to Switzerland.

During the war the road over the Mont Cenis Pass was used even in winter by trains of motor cars. Several thousand men, it is said, were employed to keep the Pass free from snow. The travel was mainly between Turin and Modane, a distance of eighty miles. Twenty-one miles of this was steady climbing to the top of the Pass, 7,000 feet up. Many thousands of cars, it is reported, were sent from Italy to France by this route. One set of drivers was kept exclusively for the most difficult part of the road.

The Federal Trade Commission has issued an order, it is announced, providing that a moving-picture firm must not change the name of an old, used film and show it again unless it is "clearly, definitely, distinctly, and unmistakably" made known to the public that the film with the new title is an old one reissued. This to prevent deception; for probably few people care to see a film twice. Perhaps "Cabiria," "Civilization," "Joan of Arc," and a few others are exceptions to this rule.

What is the most interesting country in the world for the tourist? The question was asked recently of a traveler of wide experience. "If I could wake up to-morrow morning in any place of my choice," he answered, "it would be Egypt. The charm of the Nile scenery, the fascination of the stupendous monuments of antiquity, and the attraction of the picturesque people that one meets there, combine to make Egypt the most interesting country in the world. Besides, do you know that Cairo has more 'double stars' in Baedeker—than Florence or Venice, and, if I mistake not, even London?"

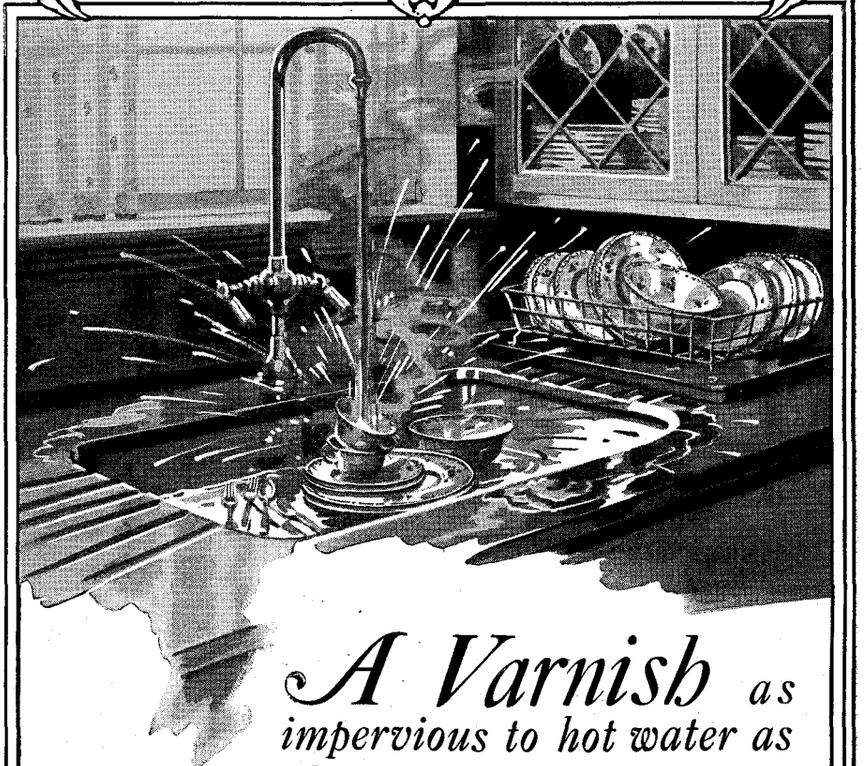
The sale at a New York book auction, remarks "The Writer," of a copy of Edgar Allan Poe's first book, "Tamerlane," printed in Boston in 1827, for $11,600—the highest price ever paid for any American book—and, at another New York auction, of the dedication copy of Milton's "Comus" for $1,425, may be encouraging to modern authors by showing them what sums their works may sell for a century or three hundred years from now.

The advantages of system and standardized methods are shown in the getting of meals as in everything else. *Table d'hôte* meals are much cheaper and easier to prepare than *à la carte* meals. Hear the "Railway Age" on the subject: "The traveler cannot get as good a meal for $2.25 under the *à la carte* system as he could for $1.25 with the *table d'hôte*. The able dining-car steward under the *table d'hôte* system could serve dinner to more than two complete cars full of diners without confusion, with the food well cooked and hot, table linen clean and waiters and cooks unhurried. This is not possible, apparently, under the *à la carte* system."

Whether the following excerpt from the Williamsville, North Dakota, "Item" is a bona fide apology, or only the work of the office humorist, it has originality:

> We wish to apologize to Mrs. Orville Overholt. In our paper last week we had as a headline "Mrs. Overholt's Big Feet." The word we ought to have used is a French word, pronounced the same way, but spelled "fete." It means a celebration, and is considered a very tony word.

Murphy
Univernish
The Universal Varnish
Supplied clear and in six transparent wood colors



A Varnish as impervious to hot water as glass or china.

WOODWORK around a sink ought to be the most sanitary part of the house—and is often the least so.

Univernish gives it a surface almost as hard as glass—a surface which boiling water will not injure or turn white—a surface you can scrub with hot water and soap—a surface which will not stain or offer lodgment to waste.

And how a smooth Univernish finish in kitchen, pantry or bath room does save work! Sweeping is easier. Washing floors or linoleum varnished with Univernish is hardly any work at all.

Anyone can flow on a coat of Univernish. Use it to touch up worn or scarred woodwork and floors. Univernish is as necessary as soap to modern sanitary housekeeping.

Write for the name of a merchant who sells Murphy Univernish and for our brochure "The Modern Sanitary Kitchen."

Univernisn is furnished as clear varnish and in the following transparent colors:

Dark Oak
Light Oak
Bog Oak
Mahogany
Walnut
Green

Murphy Varnish Company
Franklin Murphy, jr., President
NEWARK CHICAGO
The Dougall Varnish Company, Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate

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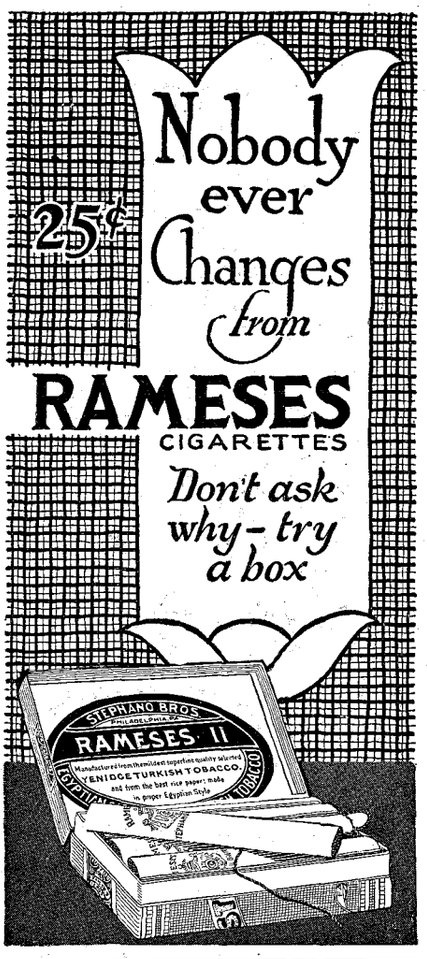


WANT $150,000

We want good party or parties to invest with us in profitable $1,000,000 central, high-class building enterprise in Minneapolis. We are experienced and responsible. Can furnish best references. For particulars address 251, Outlook.

Make Bran Likable

Every child or grown-up should eat some bran every day. Systems often clog without it. Bran is Nature's laxative.

Then why serve bran food which is uninviting? Why not Pettijohn's—a luxury dish?

This dish is ever welcome. It leads to sunnier days. You will never go without it when you try it for a week.

Pettijohn's

Rolled Wheat—25% Bran

A breakfast dainty whose flavory flakes hide 25 per cent of bran.

Also Pettijohn's Flour — 75 per cent fine patent flour, 25 per cent bran. Use like Graham flour in any recipe. (3059)

MAN TRAINING

Mr. H. H. Gross, President of the Universal Military Training League, sends us the following verses with this statement:

"The inclosed poem may be of interest to you. I think it is mighty good stuff. General Leonard Wood thinks so." We may add that The Outlook thinks so.

Some good judges returning from Europe have said that our citizen soldiers over there are not sympathetic with a policy of universal military training because their experience has led them to distrust the militaristic and sometimes despotic character of "regular armies." The Universal Military Training League is not militaristic in any sense of the word. Its object is:

> To secure the adoption of Federal legislation for universal training for preparedness. To have available in case of war a trained citizen-reserve; the training to include vocational training and instruction in civil government, and the duties of American citizenship.

It advocates the military method of training to accomplish this object just as the Boy Scouts advocate it because it is the simplest and most effective method of enabling large bodies of men to act in unison for a definite end. We believe that it is the almost unanimous opinion of the rank and file in our National Army and Navy that their life in the training camps was of immense benefit to them physically and morally. The following is the poem which Mr. Gross sends us:

TO THE MEN OF AMERICA

You talk of your breed of cattle,
  And plan for a higher strain,
You double the food of the pasture,
  You heap up the measure of grain;
You draw on the wits of the Nation
  To better the barn and the pen;
But what are you doing, my brothers,
  To better the breed of men?

You boast of your Morgans and Herefords,
  Of the worth of a calf or a colt,
And scoff at the scrub and the mongrel,
  As worthy a fool or a dolt;
You mention the points of your roadster
  With many a "wherefore" and "when,"
But, ah, are you conning, my brothers,
  The worth of the children of men?

You talk of your roan-colored filly,
  Your heifer so shapely and sleek;
No place shall be filled in your stanchions
  By stock that's unworthy or weak.
But what of the stock of your household?
  Have they wandered beyond your ken?
Oh, what is revealed in the round-up
  That brands the daughters of men?

And what of your boy? Have you measured
  His needs for a growing year?
Does your mark as his sire, in his features,
  Mean less than your brand on a steer?
Thoroughbred—that is your watchword
  For stable and pasture and pen;
But what is your word for the homestead?
  Answer, you breeders of men!

MISS ROSE TRUMBULL.

Scottsdale, Arizona.

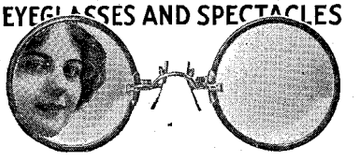
Lieutenant Edouard Isaacs, a naval officer who was captured by the Germans and escaped from a prison camp, tells of an ingenious plan by which another prisoner got his liberty. This man had a parole permit which read, "I will not make any attempt to escape." He altered this to "I will now make an attempt to escape," boldly handed in this avowal of his scheme to get his liberty, and walked out of the camp!

Have Your Eyes Examined

If glasses are needed ask for

Shur-on

EYEGLASSES AND SPECTACLES



Made in many attractive styles, they are

Comfortable
Efficient
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In any style of Shur-on, with or without Shelltex Rims, you always get

Quality Beyond Question

at no greater cost.

Because it is decidedly to your advantage to get Shur-ons, look for the name stamped in the bridge of each mounting. It is there to protect you and optical dealers who want to serve your best interests.

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Sole Manufacturers of Shur-on Optical Products

Established 1864 Rochester, N. Y.

Don't Wear a Truss

Brooks' Appliance, the modern scientific invention, the wonderful new discovery that relieves rupture, will be sent on trial. No obnoxious springs or pads.

MR. C. E. BROOKS

Brooks' Rupture Appliance

Has automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial to prove it. Protected by U. S. patents. Catalog and measure blanks mailed free. Send name and address today.

Brooks Appliance Co., 471D. State St., Marshall, Mich.

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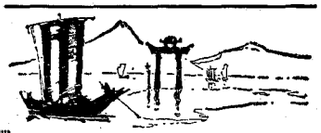
Tours and Travel



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A summer sail on the Peaceful Ocean to the **Land of Enchantment**

THREE TOURS
June 10—June 16—July 25

The AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

offers also a **Midnight Sun Tour to Alaska,** tours around the **Great Circle of National Parks,** and general travel facilities everywhere, including **American Express Travelers Cheques—the International Currency.**

(Illustrated Booklet on request)

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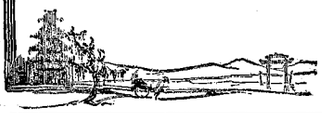

Vacation Trip to Japan

Personally conducted party has a few vacancies. Rates for round trip reasonable. Itinerary furnished on request. Sail San Francisco June 28—return early September. Address
Miss L. L. CARTER
Finch School, 61 E. 77th St., New York

Summer in the National Parks, California, Canadian Rockies

Motoring, camping, tramping, horseback riding, resting. Booklet. **THE TEMPLE TOURS, 6 Beacon Street, Boston.**

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CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N. B.
(Opp. Eastport, Me.)
Private family will take a few paying guests. No children under sixteen. Beautiful walks, fine boating, bracing climate, scenery unsurpassed. Address 225, Outlook.

MAINE

Robinhood Inn and Cottages
BAILEY ISLAND, Me., will open June 15. Bathing, fishing, sailing. For circular, Miss MASSEY, 901 Clinton St., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE HOMESTEAD
Bailey Island, Maine
Open June 15 to Sept. 15. Air, scene and table all of the best. Illustrated booklet on application. Thomas E. Hazell, Summit, N. J.

"THE FIRS" Deer Isle (Sunset P. O.), **Me.**
Penobscot Bay Resort Region. Inn, cottages, tents. A summer home of comfort and a beautiful outdoors. One cottage available for family, 6 rooms. Rates moderate.
S. B. KNOWLTON, Haverford, Pa.

YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE
In famous Rangeley region in heart of mountains facing lake. Private log cabins with open fires and baths. Central dining-room. Golf within easy reach; garage. Boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing. Farm one mile from camp furnishes fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, certified milk. Booklet. **J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.**

Hotels and Resorts

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Cottages, Studios, Bungalows.

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HOTEL PURITAN
Commonwealth Ave. Boston
THE DISTINCTIVE BOSTON HOUSE
Globe Trotters call the Puritan one of the most homelike hotels in the world.
Your inquiries gladly answered and our booklet mailed
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CAPE COD | **THE PINES** Cotuit, Mass.
Boating, bathing. Booklets. N. C. MORSE.

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well
you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than
THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASS.
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

HOTEL ASPINWALL
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High and Cool in the Berkshires
A HOTEL OF DISTINCTION
OPENS JUNE 14. ELEVATION 1,400 FEET
Desirable Cottages with hotel service.
HOWE & TWOROGER, Managers
Winter Resort, **Princess Hotel, Bermuda**

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie
A quiet, cozy little house by the sea
OPENS JUNE 7, 1919. PRIVATE BATHS.
Descriptive booklet.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

White Mountains
in June
The ALPINE at Bethlehem, N. H. opens June 2d. Steam heat, private baths. Ask for booklet A. William Chesley, Mgr.

ALBAMONT
In the Beautiful Pemigewasset Valley
A genuine old time New England Hotel with all modern conveniences
Table bountifully supplied with certified milk and cream from our herd of thoroughbred Guernseys, poultry, eggs, vegetables and berries from our own farms of 1,000 acres.
For Booklet and Full Particulars write
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NEW YORK

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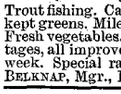
THE CRATER CLUB
Of the Burnham Cottage Settlement, Essex-on-Lake Champlain, offers to families of refinement at very moderate rates the attractions of a beautiful lake shore in a locality with a remarkable record for healthfulness. The club affords an excellent plain table and accommodation. The boating is safe, there are attractive walks and drives, and the points of interest in the Adirondacks are easily accessible. Ref. required. For information relative to board and lodging address Miss MARGARET FULLER, Club Mgr., 115 E. 71st St., New York.

Furnished cottages without housekeeping cares. Circulars and particulars on application. John B. Burnham, 233 B'way, New York.

HURRICANE LODGE
and COTTAGES
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.



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INTERBROOK LODGE and COTTAGES
Keene Valley, N. Y.
On direct trail to Mt. Marcy, very heart of Mts. Illustrated booklet giving description of Keene Valley and the Lodge sent on request. $15 and $18 a week. M. E. LUCK.

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VIRTUALLY SIX MILES AT SEA?
Where there are congenial neighbors and all of the conveniences of home. Where the breeze seldom stops blowing; where boating, bathing and fishing are daily pastimes and where the cost is reasonable. Do you know that
POINT O' WOODS, L. I.
only 50 miles from New York, is such a place?
Direct inquiries to C. W. NASH, Supt., Point O' Woods, L. I.

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CAMP LINGERLONG
On Pine Lake. Includes 500 acres of wildest Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Tramps to surrounding mountain peaks, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents $14, $16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Clemons, N. Y.

NEW YORK CITY

If Coming to New York Why Pay Excessive Hotel Rates?

THE CLENDENING 202 W. 103d St. New York
HOMELIKE RATHER THAN HOTEL LIKE
Short Block from Broadway Subway Station. A Hotel of Quality and Refinement. Rates are Per Suite; Not for Each Person.
PARLOR, BEDROOM, AND BATH
$2.50, $3.00 (1 or 2 Persons)
Parlor, 2 Bedrooms and Bath, $3.50, $5.00. (2 to 4 Persons)
Parlor, 3 Bedrooms and Bath, $5.00, $7.00. (4 to 6 Persons)
Write for Booklet C and Map of N. Y. City.

Hotel Le Marquis
31st Street & Fifth Avenue
New York
Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Room and bath $4.50 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

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Special rates for June and September.
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The Wiscasset Bungalows and Central Dining Hall
The comforts of a home without the cares of housekeeping. M.C.Lockwood, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

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CHESTER, VT. "The Maples." Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MISSES SARGEANT.

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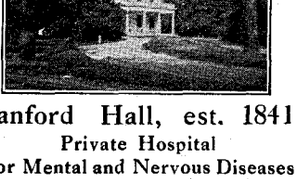
Trapper Lodge — Wyoming
Sixteen Bar-One (16-1) Stock Ranch in the beautiful Big Horn Mountains. An attractive home for rest and recreation. Superior table; perfect water; good saddle horses. Camping trips; trout fishing, etc. Address
W. H. WYMAN & SONS, Shell P. O., Wyoming.

Health Resorts



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Private Hospital
For Mental and Nervous Diseases
Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*
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An Occupation and Recreation Cure for Nervous and Nutritional disorders. Ideal Home. Free from institutional atmosphere.
Booklet on request. Dr. H. W. MILLER, Brewster, N. Y.

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Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

LINDEN Doylestown, Pa. | **The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well**
An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

Board Wanted

Brick Church Elderly invalids, incurables, and others in nurse's private home. Beautiful surroundings. 65 Halsted St., East Orange, N. J.

Apartments

WANTED—Apartment in New York City containing sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms with bath and maid's room. Also in same building apartment containing sitting-room, bedroom with bath. Location preferably out of the usual beaten paths, something not usually rented, if possible, and preferably in a private house altered for such purpose. Nothing south of Greenwich Village need be submitted nor north of Seventy-second St. Address Charles H. Davis, 1822 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

STUDIO APARTMENT, most attractive on Gramercy Park, to rent, furnished, until October. Two bedrooms, breakfast-room, kitchenette, bath and unusually large, artistic studio. Address 257, Outlook.

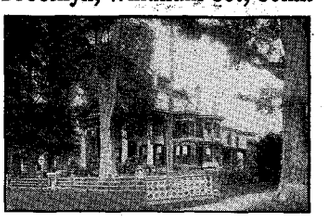
Country Board

COUNTRY BOARD
For middle-aged women. Colonial home on hilltop. Delightful view of country and Lake Ontario. Electric lights, bathroom, excellent table. On State road, three miles from Oswego. Open June 2d. Miss ALICE E. PERRY, Fruit Valley R. F. D., Oswego, N. Y.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn.



For sale or rent. Residence of late Mrs. Wm. M. Isaacs. About one acre of ground. Beautifully located in ideal, restful New England village. Running water in house. Large and good garage. House and grounds in perfect order and garden planted. Cultivated society and good churches. 3 miles from R. R. station in Danielson. For further particulars apply A. L. Lesher, 881 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE A Beautiful Summer Home in **GUILFORD, CONN.** Cost over $50,000. Can be bought for less than half. Address Owner, 1821 16th St., Washington, D. C.

New London-on-the-Sound
For sale or rent, large house, near bathing beach, Casino and trolley. Garage. 9 acres, beautiful trees. On finest avenue in city, commanding most extensive view of Long Island Sound. WILLIAM S. CHAPPELL, New London, Conn.

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE
A gentleman's place with fine water-front, full view of the river. House stone and frame, garage stone with rooms for housekeeping. Small stable and poultry coops, large garden. Everything in perfect condition. About one-half mile from city, trolley in rear. Bargain for immediate purchaser. For full information write W. S. Chappell, 79 Green St., New London, Ct.

FOR RENT — FURNISHED
Summer Home in Connecticut
on Long Island Sound, 2½ miles from New York. 11-room cottage, 2 baths, electric lights, large fireplaces, sleeping porch, bath houses, and all possible conveniences. Ideal place for children. Salt water bathing. Grounds adjoin golf links and tennis courts. Flower and vegetable garden planted. Use of a cow. Large garage with chauffeur and gardener's quarters. Apply to Owner, 70 Melrose Place, Montclair, N. J. Telephone 4916 Montclair.

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Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

FOR RENT—FURNISHED "The Sumacs," Washington, Ct. Nestles on *slope; extended view down a beautiful wooded* valley. 13 rooms, upstairs sitting-room. 7 acres, garage, town water, reasonable rent. Address GIBSON, Room 322, 56 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MAINE

South West Harbor
MT. DESERT ISLAND, ME.
FURNISHED COTTAGES, 5 to 12 rooms, near hotels, to rent at $150 to $600. ALICE C. YOUNG, South West Harbor, Me.

For Sale—Cash Terms. About 1½ Acres
OGUNQUIT, MAINE
NEW HOUSE 1917
On ocean. Three minutes from cable telegraph, hotels, churches, post office, and trolley. Twelve rooms, electric lighting, laundry, light cemented cellar with Boynton furnace; three bathrooms, three fireplaces. Apply by letter. M. M. Stevenson, Lock Box 243, Ogunquit, Me.

Rockland. Exceptionally attractive and well arranged cottage house, 3 bedrooms, every modern convenience, completely furnished. Rent for season to persons without young children. References required. 213, Outlook.

MAINE—For Rent or Sale
Fine summer home, modern, at North Edgecomb, one mile from railroad, just off Federal Road, on Sheepscott River, deep salt water, fruit, orchard, garden, two boats if desired, good boating and fishing. Terms reasonable. Chas. A. Day, 125 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MASSACHUSETTS

Ashfield, Mass. TO LET
Cottage, with portable house and garage, for August, $135. Beautiful view of Monadnock. Further particulars apply to Miss MARGARET NORTON, The Strathcona, Cambridge, Mass.

CAPE COD Ocean Front Furnished
Housekeeping bungalows, 5 and 6 rooms and bathroom; fireplace. Grand view. $175 and $150 season. L. S. RICH, Truro, Mass.

NORTHFIELD, MASS.
"Pine Tops." Five master's bedrooms, two baths, living-room 32 ft. long, dining-room, kitchen. Fully furnished. Rent $200 for the season. Reply Room 817, 70 5th Ave., N. Y. City.

MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.
Shore cottage, furnished, to let or for sale. Piazzas, electric lights, hot and cold water, conveniences, open fireplaces. Terms moderate. Wm. H. Hawley, Room 16, State House, Boston.

SIASCONSET, MASS.
For rent, furnished house for the summer. Address Miss Helen Marshall, Norwich, Conn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

For Rent Cottage near **Gregg Lake, Antrim, N. H.**
Running water, sleeping porches, fireplace, boat; seclusion if desired. Ideal spot for real recuperation. Moderate rental.
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LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets. SARGENT & Co., New London, N. H.
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Lake Winnipesaukee bungalow. Among spruces, modern improvements, sandy beach, boats. Rent season or month. Pictures. Box 1,344, Boston.

Real Estate

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TO LET—Furnished Bungalow in view of Monadnock, 3 miles from Peterboro, N. H. 6 rooms with kitchenette and bath. Enclosed piazza. Altitude 1,300 feet, good air, lovely scenery. Apply to M. H. PIERSON, 18 Hillyer St., Orange, N. J.

SUGAR HILL, N. H.
WHITE MOUNTAINS Attractive **Bungalow and Garage,** beautifully located. For rent or sale, furnished. WM. E. SATCHELL, Owner, 162 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WINNEPESAUKEE LAKE near Wolfeboro, N. H. Girls' camp or summer residence. Cottage, large garage, boathouse, sandy beach, boats, canoe, launch. REV. DR. J. A. HIGGONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE
SUMMIT, 25 ELM ST.
12-room house, all improvements, barn, shade, attractive surroundings, large lot, near station, price reasonable. Local agents or write H. S. COOLEY, Mahwah, N. J.

NEW YORK

ESSEX-on-Lake Champlain. Heartsease. An attractively located village house with the privileges of the Crater Club to rent for $250 for the season. Open fireplaces; modern plumbing; completely furnished. J. B. Burnham, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Shore front camp in the pines for rent furnished. Finest section of lake. Magnificent lake and mountain view from porch. Sand beach for children. For floor plan and photographs address C. H. EASTON, Scarborough, N. Y.

For rent, furnished, on LAKE GEORGE ARCADY—11 rooms, 3 baths, motor boat, rowboats. Ideal spot for children. **PETER PAN COTTAGE**—8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping-porches, bathing beach, rowboat. These *houses are on a beautifully situated woodland* estate with ¾ mile water-front, one mile north of Hulett's Landing. For further particulars inquire 64 West 56th St., New York.

SHELTER ISLAND
FOR SALE
Property on the main road, just beyond east of center, known as the Clyde house, with 15¼ acres, including two corner plots, tenant house, etc. Excellent opportunity for three building sites. Fine shade trees. For particulars address
RALPH G. DUVALL
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

Attractive Colonial House
Park Hill-on-Hudson, Yonkers, New York
New York's Most Attractive Suburb
Built by owner and attractively furnished. For rent at once, by season or year, with or without garage. Large living-room with open fireplace. Three floors, including five sleeping-rooms, two baths and pool-room.
Address 205, Outlook.

COMMUTER'S OPPORTUNITY
Westchester County. Offer at pre-war price of $5,250, a modern ten-room white stucco hollow tile residence, eight minutes from station, half hour Grand Central Terminal. Open and quiet surroundings. Would consider rental. Full particulars can be secured from owner by addressing 9,815, Outlook.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR RENT
Large well-planned cottage, overlooking beautiful mountain scenery and golf course at Pocono Manor (a hotel and cottage colony), one and a half miles from Pocono Summit station on the D. L. & W. R. R., one hundred miles from New York. Completely furnished for housekeeping, except table and bed linen. Living and dining rooms, porches and kitchen. Seven master's bedrooms (four with running water), two sleeping porches, three baths and two showers. Two maids' rooms and bath. Chauffeur's room and bath. Garage for two cars. Pure spring water, electric lights, telephone, hot water heating system, five open fireplaces, trunk elevator and laundry. For further particulars apply to
EDWIN A. HOOPES, Agt., Pocono Manor, Pa.

Real Estate

PENNSYLVANIA

Mt. Pocono, Pa. For sale or rent, attractive furnished cottages, bungalows, and hotels with improvements. Apply to E. E. MERWIN, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Block Island, R. I.
"Camp Overocean." Two-story cottage. Living-room, dining-room, kitchen on first floor. Four corner double bedrooms and spaces for several cots. Two-story stable or garage. Fully furnished. Rent $250 for the season. Reply J. W. S., 205 West 13th St., N. Y. City.

VERMONT

For rent, on shore of beautiful **Lake Willoughby,** 9-room furnished house for June, July, August, with good vegetable and flower garden. W. RAND, Westmore, Vt.

FOR THE HOME

REMNANTS—Chambrays and percales. Samples submitted. Universal Co., Woonsocket, R. I.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—Physician, also councilors, for boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Situations

RAILWAY traffic inspector, $110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM27 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Young woman of refinement as mother's helper in small family. Mrs. W. O. Badger, 99 Argyle Road, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Refined woman or girl to help with care of three little girls aged 3½, 2, and 1 year. Near town 30 miles from Philadelphia. Reply immediately, giving references and possible arrangements for meeting. Mrs. E. Page Allinson, Route 7, West Chester, Pa.

EXCEPTIONAL. Middle-aged colored woman, experienced cook, to take charge of small house in lovely village. Two in family. Good wages. Unusually good home for right person. Answer, with references, Box 461, Spring Lake, N. J.

Teachers and Governesses

INQUIRIES already coming in for teachers in all subjects for 1919. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

HOPKINS' Educational Agency, 507 Fifth Ave. *Governesses, nurses, dietitians;* housekeepers families, schools, institutions, clubs; teachers, companions, secretaries.

GOVERNESS or mother's helper for two girls attending school. Minister's family, suburban town, mountains in summer. Permanent position. References. 6,862, Outlook.

GOVERNESSES, cafeteria managers, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Teacher of mathematics, also teacher of Spanish, in first-class private school. Salary $1,600 to $2,000. Begin September. Must be Christian Scientists. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

WANTED, in New Haven, Conn., experienced French, English, or American governess for two boys of 3½ and 6½ years. Physical care, teaching. References. 6,874, Outlook.

TEACHERS wanted—All subjects all over the country. National Teachers Agency, 310 Munsey Building, Washington; General offices, Evanston, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

LIBERAL clergyman, well trained, experienced, strong speaker, thirty, married, wishes pulpit for summer. 6,864, Outlook.

Business Situations

COLLEGE girl desires summer position as traveling secretary, governess, or companion. Knowledge of stenography and typewriting. 6,857, Outlook.

WELL-trained woman desires opening as hygienist and health supervisor in industrial or commercial organization. 6,873, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

YOUNG man, refined, college graduate, teacher several years, musical, traveled extensively, would like position as traveling companion. 6,831, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WANTED—Position as companion by educated woman. 6,811, Outlook.

POSITION wanted in institution or summer hotel as administration dietitian by woman of experience and ability. 6,856, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER, experienced traveler, wishes summer work. Companion for child or traveling chaperon for small group. 6,833, Outlook.

GRADUATE *nurse of experience desires* position as companion-nurse with invalid or elderly lady. Practical, generally useful. References required. 6,854, Outlook.

WISH to secure for young woman friend position as companion. Highly educated, beautiful voice, finest references. Hattie Clappu Morris, 1730 Broadway, New York City.

COLLEGE girl desires position as governess or mother's helper at summer home. Loves children. Excellent references. 6,877, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

NATIVE French teacher (young man, 36), now teaching in an academy, wishes position during summer vacation with family or institution. 6,858, Outlook.

SMITH junior with teaching experience wants summer governess work. Seashore preferred. Marion White, Northampton, Mass.

EXPERIENCED woman teacher will take one or more children to country for summer, provide tennis, golf, swimming, riding, or will take position as tutor or companion from June first. Highest social references. 6,853, Outlook.

COLLEGE graduate (1919) desires position as tutor or companion for the summer. Experienced, athletic. 6,850, Outlook.

TUTORING. *Medical student,* Christian, age 25, experienced teacher in public and private schools, athletics, etc., and resident and traveling supervision of normal and atypical children, desires summer position. H. C. Cox, Box 322, University, Virginia.

FRENCH teacher, college graduate, desires summer position, June-October, as tutor, companion, governess. References. 6,823, Outlook.

GOVERNESS, cultured, of experience, with good references, desires position with younger children. Prefers country. 6,875, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER, fine training, successful experience, musical, refined, desires position. 6,870, Outlook.

KINDERGARTNER, New York graduate, young, experienced, desires private school *position, fall term. Best references.* 6.866, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

THOUGHTFUL English dilettante, great reader, budding writer, desiring to know others, invites letters from either sex of any age or rank who will seclude themselves two hours weekly, and write frankly what they have felt, seen, heard, thought, and done. In return for their emotions and observations, thoughts (serious and whimsical), hopes and fears, loves and hates, ideals and aspirations (good, bad, and indifferent), he offers his own, hoping thus to demolish that subtle barrier which isolates us from the real lives of our fellows. Will you write? Briggs, Postbox 1008, Calcutta.

TRAINING FOR DOING can be given in the home. If interested, send age and grade of child to Clinton Van Deusen, Kent, Ohio.

WILL take into country home in New York State for summer a few children who are backward in studies. Experienced teacher will tutor them. For particulars address 6,852, Outlook.

WANTED—To care for three or four young girls 12 to 16 years for July and August in *country home in Berkshires.* Address "Mugun," Lawrence House, Northampton, Mass.

WILL take elderly lady to board. Experienced in nursing. 6,855, Outlook.

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 44 West 22d St., New York.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 309 W. 99th Street.

MILLIONS CABBAGE and Tomato Plants. Prompt shipment. 1,000, expressed, $1.25. 500, postpaid, $1. 100, postpaid, 30c. PLANT FARM, Ulah, N. C.

WANTED—Board and kind care for invalid lady (not a mental case) in home of *physician,* nurse, or quiet Christian family, out of city. 6,871, Outlook.

MOTHER'S care given to one or two children during summer months. Good home in New England college town. Beautiful and healthful locality. 6,872, Outlook.

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of The Outlook

will be the issue of June 11, 1919. This number will contain several special articles on out-of-doors and vacation subjects, as well as beautiful illustrations of typical American scenery. We suggest the use of advertising space in this issue by Summer Hotels and Camps, Tourist Agencies, and Steamship Lines. Rates and special information upon request.

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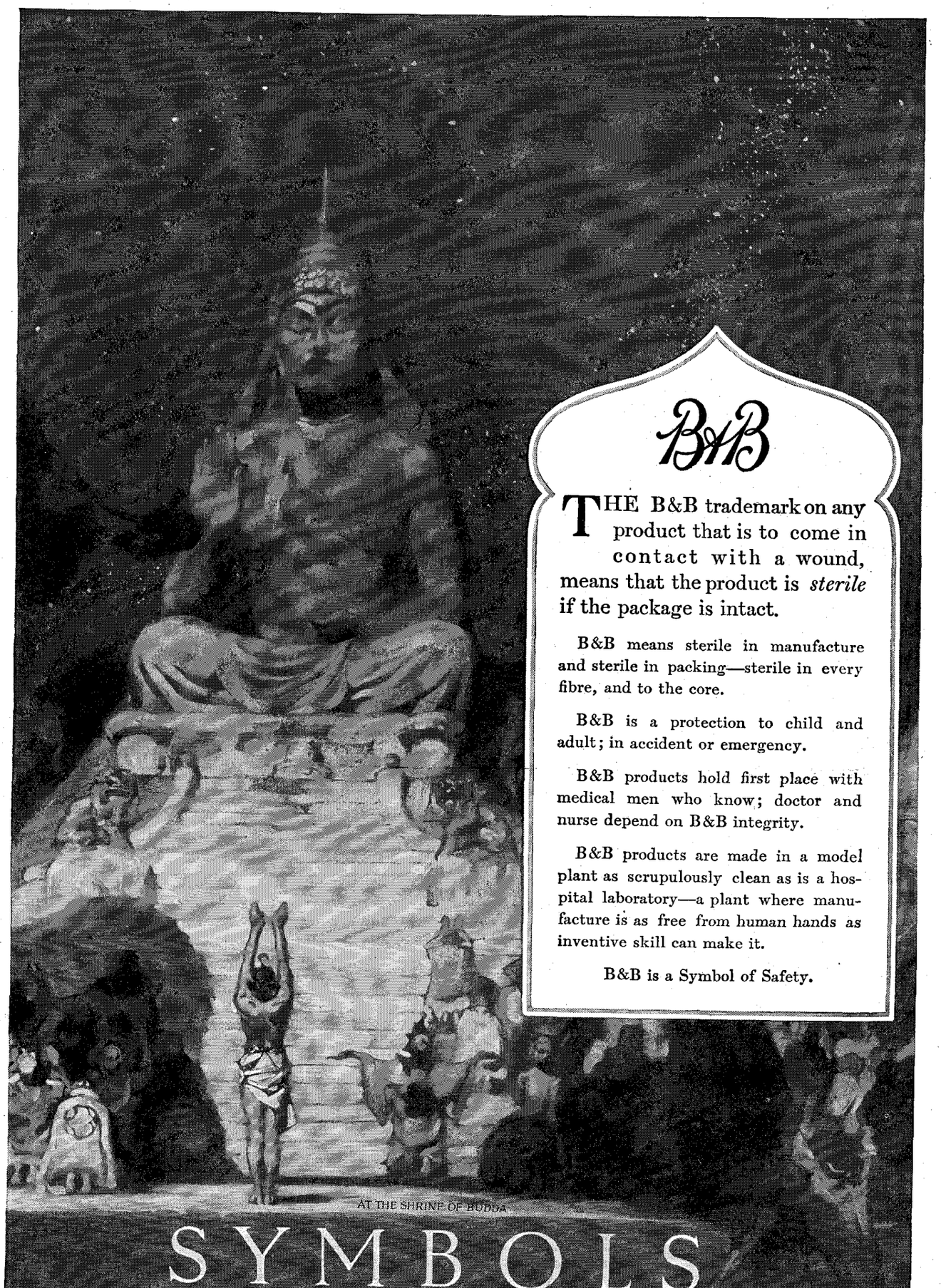

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B&B means sterile in manufacture and sterile in packing—sterile in every fibre, and to the core.

B&B is a protection to child and adult; in accident or emergency.

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